of Mozambique, where his wound was cured, and that since that period he had wandered as a Sannyasee to different parts of the country.

7. Other persons who arrived at Mercara about the same period stated, that there were always 15 or 20 Poorooshes in attendance on the Gungoly, who were provided with food at his expence, and that a horse, a chowree & a number of other presents had been sent to him from this Country. It was further said that he had received a gold necklace from Rajunnagee.

8. The horse proved to have been sent to him by a Sowkadar, out of office, named Deloo, who informed me that he had presented it to the Gungoly in a return for attention which he experienced from him during the period that he was suffering from a wound which he received in Poorloor. Rajunnagee denied having sent the necklace.

Proof could be found

to be Veerapriah Mother, and that of
of Ryots of Malay & Gudy had, who had
proceeded to that village, in order to ascertain
the fact, some had returned fully convinced
of the truth of the report, but that others were
of a different opinion, and doubted the
Junguam's identity as such. — The person
who brought this information stated that
he had himself seen the Junguam who
bore no resemblance whatever to Veerapriah
Mother, whom he had frequently seen
at the Palace of Gurivalla, but that the
change in his appearance was said to
have been occasioned by an attack
of small pox which he had had since
his departure from Coorg.

6. The story in circulation was
that Veerapriah had afforded his escape
from Virajpet by the assistance of the
person who had been deputed to put
him to death, and who, — as a proof of
his having carried the order into execution
showed the Rajah a quantity of blood
he alleged from a wound made in
him; that he proceeded to Beyrong
and remained for some time in the

No 599

400

(3)

To

The Superintendent

of Satagram Division

Mysore

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 26th June last, & to the accompanying Extract of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Commissioner for the affairs of this Country, I have the honor to inform you that the owners of the Planes, therein alluded to, have proceeded to Periapatam with the view of seeking for them; & to request that you will be good enough to direct the District authorities to afford them assistance, if necessary, in recovering them. —

I have &c

Signed C. F. Lehmann

Supr.

Mercara

24th October 1837

Entered

Prosecutor Thomson's visit to Lochmaccerrain was first shown to Lochmaccerrain by myself, and the whole of his examination on the subject was most certainly taken down in my presence — as Lochmaccerrain's evidence on other points, was taken at different periods, I am not prepared to say that I was present in the room the whole of the time that he was being examined, but if not so, it could have been only during very short intervals of time that I was absent. All the depositions were taken in a room in my own house, which adjoins the Salaboy, and I made a point of being present when the depositions of all witnesses residing in Ottawa, I feel, as well as in the Canada circuit were taken. — The leading questions were for the most part put by myself, and the depositions were invariably read over to the deponents in my presence, and their assent obtained to the correctness of what had been taken down before being signed by them. —

The part of Prosecutor Thomson and Schmidt being absent during the taking of the examination being visited at Lochmaccerrain, about the time mentioned by the Prosecutor, Prosecutor & Thomson are therefore confirmed by the evidence of the Lochmaccerrain band of Indians, [illegible]

No. 14. 409

Examination of Lutchmun Row former
of Coorg and afterwards Dewan and Vakeel
Soandah Rajah — 27th February 1834. —

Question 1. When and under what circumstances
you Dewan of Coorg. —

Answer 1 In the year Roodrodegaree
been in the service of Poornaa
of Mysore and on account of
agreement left him and we
the time when the Rajah
Wodur was on the Mus
there two Years unemployed
appointed Dewan — at the
Coobeah was Muntree in
more particularly the Chief
of the Rajah personally attac
whilst the Dewan had the
government of the Country and held
t or Office — about five Years afte
this the Rajah caused the rec
Cunnek Coobeah and about

suspicion of a conspiracy on their part
estroy him by poison.-

Was there in your opinion any ground for
his suspicion.-

2. Kunnek Soobiah was a Bramin and the
Rajah had married his sister (the Mother of
ia Ummajee) and made a Lingayet of
his sister the Rajah's wife died, & from that time
Rajah's favor towards him diminished and he
biah entertained the Ambitious projects of placing
Son Shasheah upon the throne. He caused
to be presented to the Rajah in Medicine-
sagacity made him suspect it, as
had been particular in sending for Medicine
from Mysore and the Rajah made dogs
whom it Killed.- The Rajah immediately
ed Soobiah- Soobiah escaped from Con
ent from the influence which he and
ty possessed over the guards and he and
M. dun Soobadar Mundun Soobadar and other
three persons made an attempt to the
Rajah for the purpose. Sur then
the Rajah escaped into the

female apartments and the Conspirators prevented entrance by armed female. The Rajah caused Soobeah and the other Conspirators to be seized by means of his Seddee guards and obtaining from them confession of all their relations and friends who were concerned in the Conspiracy, he ordered them and all their families, wives and Children, amounting altogether to 700 to be murdered - with the exception of the wives of the Conspirators who were given away whatever might be their Caste to his Seddees in Concubinage.

Question 3.- It is understood from Doctor Ingledew's statement that the Rajah has poisoned himself - that he very reluctantly took the [illegible] lies [illegible] late

him - that he wished to be allowed to take
more poison and expressed constantly a
wish to die from the anguish he had
long felt from pain in the shoulder
occasioned by an accident - Is not this
your impression

3. - I have no idea that he poisoned
himself or that he wished to die - He suffered
sincere grief and might have expressed
it at the loss of his wife the mother of
a new immaje to whom he was deeply
attached, but he had future schemes of life
he seriously intended to wrest the Nuggur
Country from Mysore, he had obtained from
me every information respecting it that
was available to [illegible] object - Nuggur
was the Company's - It belonged to my

(9)
407

seizure of Naggur justifiable.

Answer 4. There is an affection of very long subsisting between the Coorg State and Nuggur. It was to the Nuggur Rajahs that the Coorg Rajahs were indebted for being made Longayts. They look therefore to Nuggur as the Cradle of their religion. Whilst there has been a deadly enmity of equal standing between Coorg and Mysore from frequent wars in which the Coorgetes considered that they came off victorious and it has became a proverbial saying recited by the Bhats or Bards of the nation. Nuggur walay Pind and Mysore walay Kay Mind that the Coorg Rajahs are the Children of Nuggur and the Paramours of Mysore — fend was so deep that the Rajahs have attempted to take Nuggur u

No 408

med himself to possess a particularly strong claim to because he had been promised by the Bombay Government the eventual acquisition of it to his dominions if he would give entrance to the English Armies through his County — It was in consideration of this promise that the tribute was remitted and that the Poattoe and the Yalsowra districts were given to the Rajah by the English government.—

During the Conspiracy the Conspirators had gone through the house of the Soondah Rajah Sawaee Buswalinga Rajindra (the present Rajah of Soondah) which made the Coorg Rajah suspect he was concerned in the plot and he intended to have put him to death, but I remonstrated and said that would look ill if a foreign Rajah and his son-in-law invited by him were murdered

(2)

that he had came there too by the special permission of the English to be married to daughter Rajummajee and that their disp would be incurred if any thing ever happened to him - The Rajah in consequence considered better of it -

Question 5. Did old Veerajundur consider now of a Fermabundar or in a State of dependence on the British Government -

Answer - 5. Certainly in all respects -

Question 6. How could he think it consist that dependence to seize any part of Country of a State created by the British Government and in alliance with them -

Answer 6. His views perhaps were not clear he thought Mysore was made over to its Rajah - that he Mysore was in alliance with

that [illegible] friendship for him would induce them to allow the two states to settle matters between themselves.-

[illegible] 7. (9) In old Veer Rajunder's time were no strangers allowed to enter his Country and to leave it when they pleased?.

Answer 7. If the Strangers were from the Company's Country they were allowed to go where they pleased. If from Mysore they might go along the high road unmolested, but not to diverge to the different Villages.-

Question 8. Were those from the Company's Country allowed to speak indiscriminately on all subjects-

8. They were expected to confine their Enquiries to their own immediate Concerns. If they spoke on politics that is the Rajah or the affairs of the Sumstanum state, the Rajah's spies in the different Villages would report to the Rajah and they would [illegible] to be apprehended.-

Was old Veerajunder sincerely attached [illegible]nglish.-

Yes, he was really attached to them. he [illegible]ed them as the great, & himself as the little. Did he consider himself

Makhtear in the Government of his

Answer 10 Yes as he would not have inflic[illegible] punishments he did.

Question 11 Did he consider his independence secured by treaties

Answer 11 Not particularly by treaties - he thought that the Country had been left in his hands generally to do with it as he pleased.

Question 12. What was the Conduct of Linga Rajundur.

Answer — 12 Unlike old Veerajundur he did not cause the deaths of many people. he patronized and encouraged Brammins and erected a Linga temple - The persons who suffered under him were the Parsee Byramjee and the Persian Moonshee Aleer Ubdoollah the Parsee Beerjee Moottumah Soobadar the Eunuch Ponuppannah.

Question 13. What were the circumstances attending their deaths

Answer 13. Old Veerajundur had made and left

in the hands of the Soondah Rajah - will
in which he declared that his daughter
Dawa Ummajee should succeed him
on the throne that the Soondah Rajah should
marry her as he had also married her sister
Raj Ummajee and should be Regent,
and that a son born from them should
be the future Rajah. Upon Old Veer=
=ajinder's death Doctor Ingleden
came to Coorg and was informed
by the Soondah Rajah of the will. Linga
Rajinder and his party had tried to
convince him it was a forgery. The
Government of Coorg is not like that
of the British capable of being carried
on by a Council during the absence
of a Governor. There can be no inter=
=mission on the demise of one Rajah another

(2)

must immediately take his pl
Rajindur who during the life time
Father had been under restraint recovered
his liberty upon his death and availed hi
-self of popular feelings to represent th
it would be disgraceful to the people t
suffer a foreigner like the Soandah Raja
and a female child to rule over them
whilst a Man and a Country Ma and
so near relation of the late Rajah as
himself capable of governing was among
them and the people espoused his cause
and the Soandah Rajah had no influence,
and he persuaded his Brother's daughter
Daina Mumajee, yet a Child of 7, to say
if she were asked that she preferred him
to any other person to Manage the Country.

Doctor Ingledew in trying
to ascertain the validity of the will sent for

the

the writer of it Meer Abdoollah who declared that it was dictated to him by the late Rajah. This evidence by confirming the Soandah Rajah's claim made him inimical to Lingo Rajindur and he was put to death the same night.

This was not known to the Soandah Rajah till three days after when he sent for the Parsee Byramjee to whom he gave the will with directions to carry it to Mr. Cole. He did not reach farther than Veer Rajindur petta when he was put to death by the orders of Lingo Rajindur and the will was taken from him and has not since been heard of.—

Parsee Meerjee Moothuna Soobadar and the Eunuch Pommaspah were on an Embassy from the Rajah to Lord Minto at Madras, and on their return they and a Number of their adherents were put to death because Pommaspah by the concurrence and advice of the others had, being a Eunuch and a Servant, disgraced the Rajah by representing self as the Rajah's son to Lord Minto and receiving honors accordingly. The Soandah Rajah was at that time in Coo-

and wrote to me that they had be
put to death.

Question. 14. If the British Governm[illegible]
had confirmed the right of Dawa Unnna-
-jee to succeed and of the Soondah Rajah
to be Regent during her minority would
Linga Rajundur and the Coorg people
have acquiesced?

Answer. 14. Ling Rajundur was ne-
at that time - there was no idea of [illegible]
-ing against the Company and they wou[illegible]
have obeyed - the popular feeling was not
universal in favor of Linga Rajunder

Question. 15. What is the character of th[illegible]
present Rajah Veer Rajunder?

Answer. 15. He is like old Veer Rajunda[illegible]
Passible and Hard-hearted - has very litt[illegible]
regard for humanity and is reckless
of the consequences of his actions - I
went six years ago on a pilgrimage

to Tull Cavery in Coorg and was aware that I run the risk of being murdered if he knew me in my real character - I passed off therefore as a poor Bramin and assumed the name of Ram Row - This was the character given of him by the people in general - He must be about 27 or 28.

Question 16. Do you know of any instances of the present Rajah's severities.

Answer. 16. No doubt he has perpetrated them, but I cannot mention any particular one except it be now that I recollect that upon one occasion when the Rajah was out on hunting a man with a Gun pointed his gun in such a manner that it was doubtful whether it was directed to the Rajah or some other object, and the Rajah immediately caused him to be put to death.

Question 17. Pray you have not m

-tained much acquaintance wi

Answer 17. What takes place o
is not known at a distance - I knew
these things when I was there and
they would all become known if the
Company's people were in the Country.

Question. 18. Do you know what is
become of the illegitimate Sons of Old
Veer Rajundur and Linga Rajundur

Answer. 18. They are probably ra
the fort under restraint - such persons
are not allowed to appear in public
I never saw Linga Rajundur durin
the life time of his Brother.

Question 19. Do you know if Ba
Unmajee alive.

Answer 19. She was said to be alive
6 years ago when I was there, what has
became of her since I don't know - I have
had no interest to ascertain I might

learn from Ramiah who resides in the same Village of Hutun in Mysore as myself and whose daughter is married to Tippiah a Resident of Muddy Kery and an Oograun Mootsuddy in the service of the Rajah - They keep up an intercourse.

Question. 20. Are the people satisfied with the present Rajah.

Answer. 20. Some are so and some are not so - when I was there many were discontented on account of his abusive language, his corporal punishments, and other severities.

Question. 21. What may be the revenue of Coorg.

Answer. 21. The Original Coorg was 48,000 Ikkairy Pagodas - the Kulle a Poottoor district given to him was 27,000 the Yarlsoura district was 7,000 - the duties - the Pepper - the Car

(14) 49

and Sandal produce may ye
making altogether a Lac of Pagoo
or 4 lacs of Rupees.

Question. 22. What may be the popu
-lation.

Answer. 22. By the former popu
account there were 2,50,000 or tw
half lacs including men wom
children, of what there may
12,000 good fighting men and
-ders from Chittledroog and
100 Jetties and 2 or 300 po
Rajah's own Stable - 200 Ele

Question 23. What are
in use.

Answer 23. Bows and A
these are used by wom
men from the tops of Fo
Rifle - Spears - long and Sp
Matchlocks Jenjalls, Ba

on. 24. What proportion of Matchlocks and Muskets may there be.

Answer 24 In every house there are two three or four matchlocks - the Muskets are exclusively in the hands of persons attached to the Rajah - Gunpowder is manufactured in abundance and of good quality.

25. Has the Rajah much treasure.

25. He may have about 4 lacs Pagodas at the utmost.

26. Will the Rajah resist, if Company's Armies enter his Country.

6. He refused to receive you - he refuses to deliver up Kurnagura on and he seems proposed to fish of at Ramasawmy Conah and Paiapalam skilful measures taken by means of [illegible] Moore who are co[illegible]

Coorgies to persuade them to con
much might be done and the
might see the inutility of fighting
The inhabitants of the Canara Dis
near the Bijslee Ghaut and Soo
many might easily draw off
Kullya Coottoor people.

Question 27. Which are the be
by which to enter the Coorg.

Answer. 27. Ramasawmy Co
Soolecotah and Harunger.

Question 28. What are
for troops to march into Co

Answer. 28. It wants ten
pattree till that time the
Coorg is very cold and it
and the forests are very
leaf. after that the war
begins to set in and it is
altho and in Chittur, Ty
the pence, the

leaves fall, and do not afford the same cover to an enemy as before - the rivers are also all fordable whereas at present boats are required.

Question. 29. Are you acquainted with the present Dewans of the Rajah and others employed immediately about him.

29. I am not - I am told he does not employ Bramins, but all Coorg people.

[True Copy]

[Signed] H. S. Graeme.

major at Yelwaal by the hands of Shaik Ibrahim the Persian (the same person called Syud Ibrahim in public letters) and he and Moodiah & Co. travelled together as far as Yeddattorah.

They arrived about the time of mutiny of Bangalore. They were asked by the Commissioners how they came to visit Coorg at such a conjuncture and whether they were Vakeels. They said they were Candidates for service there and here; and were not Vakeels. that there was a separate Vakeel. Moodiah mentioned to Colonel Briggs that he had spoken of him to the Rajah in terms of praise and that in consequence the Rajah had written to him. The Rajah's letter was sent to the Resident.

In

On the interview Moodi

had with the Rajah, the Rajah con=
=versed in anger by saying that he
had been concerned in getting refuge
for Chena Buswapah/ for Chenna
Buswapah's and Moodiah's obeisan=
=ces before the Rajah at public ceremo=
=nies used as being both of the Sin=
=gayut caste to be performed together/
Moodiah denied that he possessed
such power, the Rajah then laughed.
he dilated upon the circumstances
of Chenna Buswapah the traitor
being protected, said he would
write to the Commissioners and
if he did not receive a satisfactory
reply he would be ready to lift his
hand/ hant chulana/ to act hostilely.
that he had considered himself under
great obligations hitherto to the Com=
=pany

25

companies [illegible] but that it seems they were about to be broken - that if he did not receive satisfaction he threatened to send a force to Gelwal where the Resident was with only two Companies and saf kurna for make clear work with the Resident Chow=rah Serishtadar, and Chenna Bus=wapah.

Here Moodiah says there are some Baidurs/Bedurs/in disgnise employed by the Rajah at Bangalore who have orders to take the first oppor=tunity of murdering Chenna Buswapah and that it has been promised to them that their families shall be amply provided for if they fall in the attempt.

The Rajah told Moodeah that Moodanah Chenna Buswapah's Brother was alive in Nāka nand but

Moodiah

Moodiah has authentic reports that he was murdered.

The Rajah told him Chenna Buswapah's child was alive and in the palace but not to mention it. Moodiah has reason to believe that the infant boy is under the special care of the elder wife of the Rajah.

With respect to Surjeppa Naik Moodiah says he came to Shen Mookaisur Mountain about 3 Cos from Hälury which is 3 Cos from Muddy Kauree and that a Kareegur and Dewan Buswanah had a conference with him there and that subsistence was allowed him but he was not encouraged to remain, and he departed

Moodiah thinks the Rajah's Gurdee or anger was so great that he was determined to risk every thing even his life for the recovery of Buswapah, his taking refuge in the

Company's

Country of Cureloorey has opened the English the fb hand, the Secrets of his country whereas before the circumstances of any fly belonging to it were unknown to them - His rage was mitigated in a great degree by Parah Seth.

Moodiah thinks the Rajah has nobody of any great influence about him - He is his own Minister, he conducts every thing himself and is obeyed with prompt awe - His Dewans who dont sit in his presence and receive no particular respect are subject daily to punish-ment by the Koreda for any trifling offence, inflicted by his Baidur Oolgee called also Kal Oolgee.

Moodiah says the Coorg Rajah does not consider himself subject to orders and restrictions as the Mysore Government have been - He deems himself independent in his Government

and

and he intended to give some of the letters from the Resident which was unpre-cidented.

Moodiah is decidedly of opinion that the Rajah would never seize and deliver up Surjapah Naik even if he were in his country as long as Chenna Buswapah is protected.

Moodiah has authentic information that Abbas Ally the Mutineer is in Nāka Nād.

The Dewans are

Ponnuppah
Boopunnah } Coorgites.
Moornaud Baswunah-lame
Lutchmee Narnuppah. Bramin

Kareegars

Moottunah
Somunnah
Iyuppah

Karbaree

Lyppah.

12 Nāds- There are besides Soobadars for the Pādee Nokanad South West- Unbutteer Nād Kiggut Nād South and by East- Koottee Nād Gurwullay Nād Beppa Nād Mooda Nād Woramully Nād Tamboorlora Cardamum produce.

In all Coorg proper all the lands are held on a Military tenure, the tenants are liable to military service whenever required.

The military vassals immediately available for service may be 7000 their Brothers and other relations who may be called on an emergency would augment the number to 20,000- There are besides about 1000 foreigners from Rydroog Lira Harpoohully in regular pay- who are in

general

general armed with matchlocks and muskets - Spear and Swords - The Coorg Warrior has the Coorg Knife, Bow and arrow & matchlocks.

When the Rajah talked of getting rid of the Resident Moodiah, and I think he said Darah Seth, remonstrated with him upon the impropriety and in-policy of it and said that the loss of one individual could not benefit his cause; there were many others who could be brought to replace him.

Confirmed by Henry Laul Borter who says the Rajah was informed that thousands of others might be brought.

I asked Moodiah why it was the Rajah had made no other charge against Chenna Buswappah except that of murdering those who attempted to stop his flight, he said it was beneath his pride. It was enough that he demanded the restitution of the fugitive as a

delinquent

(31)

(upon my putting the question) that the Rajah would explain every thing if I asked him and that the explanation would be that Chen Buswapah and His Brother Mooddanah and others conspired to displace him and to place Chen Buswapah on the throne and that Modanah and 40 others were in consequence made to suffer capital punishment.

Mooddiah does not think the Rajah severe in his demands for rent from Ryots - It is moderate Half of the full rent upon lands seems remitted on account of the condition of Military Service - His dispotism is more particularly directed to state offences - In these he punishes without compunction -

There

trying delinquents — The Rajah personally decides every thing — His word is the law — He is approached by every body with the most abject humility addressing him by the title of Mahasamy, his subjects fold their hands together and debase their heads towards the ground and venture not to raise their eyes to the countenance of the Sovereign who is generally in an elevated apartment — and delivers his orders in a few words.

The Bittee or demand for personal labour on forts, & buildings, gardens, is oppressive in the extreme, and is the source of great discontent.

The Rajah's elephant & hunting

trying delinquents — The Rajah personally decides every thing - His word is the law — He is approached by every body with the most abject humility addressing him by the title of Mahasamy, his subjects fold their hands together and debase their heads towards the ground and venture not to raise their eyes to the countenance of the Sovereign who is generally in an elevated apartment — and delivers his orders in a few words.

The Bittee or demand for personal labour on forts, & buildings, gardens, is oppressive in the extreme, and is the source of great discontent.

The Rajah's elephant & hunting

(27) hunting expeditions which in other countries is enjoyed by the population as a recreation, are cruel in their consequences and hateful to the people — No Subject is permitted to fire a gun or use a weapon without express orders on pain of death — The exertions of all must be exclusively subservient to the Rajah's personal gratification — The assembled population must act in the place of a Stockade to surround the elephants and bring them to a position where the Rajah situated on an elevated platform or mounted on tame elephant can shoot them with effect - They must stand with their arms erect in their hands without stirring hand or foot

or

or attended with the least degree of

(28)

fatigue, alarm, or pain whether at-
-tacked by the numerous leaches
of the Country or by the wild
elephants, or exhausted by maintain-
-ing their position so long or be-
-numbed by damp and cold.

About two years ago
an elephant was surrounded in
the bed of a tank in the Mysore
Country — The Mysore Rajah
and his followers attempted its
destruction but it escaped into
Coorg — The Rajah ordered that
it should be surrounded and
kept within a certain compass
for his sport — It nevertheless
made its escape, the Rajah ordered that
the party who committed it consisting
of 40 should suffer capital punishment

unless

fatigue, alarm, or pain whether at-
-tacked by the numerous leaches
of the Country or by the wild
elephants, or exhausted by maintain-
-ing their position so long or be-
-numbed by damp and cold.

About two years ago
an elephant was surrounded in
the bed of a tank in the Mysore
Country — The Mysore Rajah
and his followers attempted its
destruction but it escaped into
Coorg — The Rajah ordered that
it should be surrounded and
kept within a certain compass
for his sport — It nevertheless
made its escape, the Rajah ordered that
the party who committed it consisting
of 40 should suffer capital punishment

unless

unless the elephant should be recovered within a certain number of days. The time expired without their succeeding and they suffered capital punishment. Two or three days afterwards the elephant was discovered in the Pootoor naud and brought to the Rajah and died almost immediately of wounds it had received in the different conflicts.

Mooddeah and Jummalood Deen who brought him think that is not unlikely that one report I had mentioned of the Coorg Rajah having cut off the head of Surjuspa Raid was true, for it was known

that

N.B. Nandy Lal Bartee laughed when I told him of this affected indignation of crime on the part of the Rajah for he declares that the Rajah had connection with the concubines of his Father which was equally bad as Surjapa Raig's crime.

that Surjapa keeps two wives of his deceased uncle. Rungapah Raik a crime held in the greatest abomination in Coorg as bad as went with one's Mother, even worse - The Rajah is severe in his punish=ment of such a crime and would never overlook it.

Moodeah says whenever the Rajah goes out with his wives on horseback, the whole population men, women and children must leave the town and betake themselves to the jungle for a day or two or three days even, till the Rajah and his wives return from their excursion to the neighbourhood.

Nundy Laul Bartee has

Moodeah states that in consequence

Bartee laughed when I told him of this affected indignation of crime on the part of the Rajah for he declares that the Rajah had connection with the concubines of his Father which was equally bad as Surjapa Raig's crime.

uncle Rungapah Naik a crime held in the greatest abomination in Coorg as bad as went with one's Mother, even worse. The Rajah is severe in his punish=ment of such a crime and would never overlook it.

Moodeah says whenever the Rajah goes out with his wives on horseback, the whole population men, women and children must leave the town and betake themselves to the jungle for a day or two or three days even, till the Rajah and his wives return from their excursion to the neighbourhood.

Nunby Laul Bartee has

Moodeah states that in consequence

has no confidence in his chastity he says that he has heard of children's cloths being made up in the palace and has no doubt he has children. The Rajah has nearly 100 Concubines.

consequence of advice received from some Mohomedan Physicians that chastity would strengthen his constitution has made a vow to abstain from all sensual intercourse till he attains the age of 30 and does not even cohabit with his five wives.

The Killadar of Periaputam Bhuddur Raig says the Rajah devotes himself to athletic exercises during the rains and refrains from women in the hot weather he does not restrict himself

Hooddeah states that the Rajah administered not long ago to all his military subjects an oath of allegiance to him, under the ceremony of giving Milk and boiled Rice. The original Coorgets are always an object of distrust and suspicion and it is with a view to check them that he has introduced mercenary foreigners.

The

28

The sentiments and facts in the preceding para appear to have received generally speaking the belief of Lal Bonee and others experienced in Coorg affairs.

No. 3

Statement of Chunda Roopaiee Darogha in the Cattle Department (Umrut Mahal) under Major Coxe.

Has been twenty years in this depart=ment and accustomed during that time to visit Coorg. Knew the late Rajah Ling Raj was a mild man in his manners and peaceable in his habits, had little turn for wild sports or for Military glory.

The present Rajah Veer Raj is rather fair, of middling stature and neither very stout nor very thin, he is active in mind & body, about 25 years of age agreeable & pleasing in his conversations, but impatient of opposition. He is devoted to field sports and fond of military tactics. and has more

pretensions

Knowledge than his father - Writes Persian and Canarese - Speaks Cordoo Hindee and Canarese. —

Thinks him kind towards his Subjects, was asked whether two years ago he did not put to death a party of 40 for allowing an elephant to escape whom they had surrounded, admitted he was severe when his orders were disobeyed, but said they were seldom neglected - Confirms that his people must encircle wild elephants for his sport at the risk of their lives - they must keep their position without moving hand or foot whatever the consequences they must not fire a ball themselves. —

Was at Arkulgoda on the 13th October 1833 and at yai Cawarah, the Rajah's

Conversations with inhabitants of Mysore who maintain a regular intercourse with the Yail Sawrah people and learnt that the inhabitants (Bndagurs) of that district had been called to Huddy Kerry that the head inhabitants had Phoot Puchadees (Embroidered Silk Vestment,) given to them by the Rajah and the lower Classes had gunpowder and balls distributed to them and they were told to be in readiness and that he would give further orders of any Zoolum (or act of oppression or offence) were Committed by the Company's Sirkar. He Could not carry on direct Conversation with the Coorg inhabitants of Yail Sawrah. Such intercourse has always been prohibited for many years back. —

The

Paragals and others of the cattle department are allowed to have intercourse with the inhabitants of the Villages within the range of their pastures, but it must be confined strictly to the purchase and sale of rice and other articles of merchandize. Farther communication has always been interdicted even in the time of the Rajah's Father.—

He was sitting on the 3rd October at the Koomud Ookud (South of Moonsoor and in the Coorg country) where two Coorg peons or Sepoys came and called out to two others to go to Muddy Kurray for that they themselves had been rejected and the others chosen to supply their place. They said that a selection was making there of the most able bodied

Chenda Moopan says that at the time Shantiah was reported by the Periapatam amildar to be at the head of a division of the Coorg army about to attack different parts of my force he

he saw him himself near Wegga Dawwn at the Village of on the 3 October Wegga Dawwn Colah Shantiah or the person he alludes to — To enquire if this is the person who came to the Seer Camp from Coorg. —

bodies men and Ne[illegible] and other presents to be sent to the Governor General. —

The great cause of the Rajah's dissatisfaction is the detention of Chen Buswiah. His recovery is constantly in his mind, there is also a general feeling that Buswiah will return himself or be employed to raise a rebellion. Has no idea the Rajah would commence hostility against the English. He would no doubt resist any attack. Will he is sure be quite happy to receive me.

Chunda Moostam seems a very respectable steady person. —

Shameah another Darogah was at Mowcul Letta on the 14th to distribute pay to the Cattle Drivers &c. found that they were allowed to drive Cattle & to bring rice of Villagers as usual nothing extraordi-

going on

No. 4.

Substance of Conversation 24th October 1833.

Present the Amildar of Periapatam.

The Amildar of Bettulpoor,

Bhuddur Naig the Killadar of Periapatam,

Meer Ibrahim Killadar of Bettulpoor,

and Kadur Khan Duffadar of Kundachar Peons at Periapatam.

Bhuddur Naig

The principal information is from the Killadar of Periapatam that the Rajah is come on an elephant hunting party to Seddapoor about 6 or 7 Cos, from this 21 or 24 Miles. This is known from the Periapatam inhabitants who went to the Veerajpett market on Thursday or Friday 17th and 18th, left again on 19th They did not see the Rajah but are sure of the circumstance from his

Sepoys

Sepoys walking with their heads towards their feet and their arms reversed but upwards which indicate the presence of the Rajah; on other occasions their heads and weapons are erect.

There were also a party of 20 armed Coorg Peons met with at Pariapatam who said they were going to join Chenna Buswapah at Bangalore, having fled from the tyranny of the Rajah.

The Bettudpore Killadar says the inhabitants of the borders near Pariapatam who had formerly been to Muddy Kerray have again been summoned there.

On the whole it is thought that things are tolerably quiet but the preparations not relinquished. It is considered that the population are to be

in

in readiness for occasion. The Killadar of Periapatam thinks the Rajah is hostilely inclined or he would not countenance Surjapah, but neither he nor the others are prepared to say that he will act on the offensive in the Mysore Country.

They are all agreed that the report of movements in Coorg spreads great alarm in the Mysore border Villages and has often induced the inhabitants to determine to fly whilst a few Silladar horse or any small detachment coming to Periapatam have given rise to the belief among the Coorg inhabitants and the Rajah that the Company's troops were Coming in force to invade Coorg.

There is also a pretty general

concurrence

Concurrence in the idea that a very large portion of the Rajah's subjects are discontented and would readily join any standard of resistance supported by the Company's Government. Soobana, whom the Amildar of Periapatam calls the Bhoosee a Nephew, and the Killadar of Periapatam more positively call the Sugga Bhaee or own Brother of Chima Buswappah is held to be a man of abilities and influence and would easily attract adherents. When Chima Buswappah was at Mysore after his flight the Periapatam Amildar says Soobana came to Periapatam and many of the Coorg inhabitants came secretly and had interviews with him. There is also an old man named Kundy Gowday attached to Chima Buswapah

who

who is said to possess credit with the people.-

It is stated as an instance of attachment to Buswapah that some Common people who found many of his valuable Jewels which he dropped in his flight brought them to him at Periapatam.-

Bhudder Naig the Killadar of Periapatam says that he saw Surjappa Naik for a short time at Muddy Kerray he is a thin man - he saw the wives and connections of Moodanah Killed, that the bellies of some were ripped up of those who were in a state of pregnancy, and the male children found were put to death, and the females preserved - Some females had their noses and tongues cut and were given to Parear men for Concubinage and ordered to work in gardens &c near

the

the palace –

The Bettudpore Killadar mentions that the Coorg people had come to cut Jungle wood for Charcoal and to purchase leather and as he understood that the former was for the purpose of making Gunpowder and the latter for making Basket boats for the Coorg people to cross the river, he prohibited these being taken or given –

Perhaps this Order should be annulled as the Rajah may use it as a pretext for hostility –

Krishniah, inhabitant of Mootloor in Periapatam Taloot 2 miles from the Coorg border at Seddapore Ghaut, says that he went to Chenneercotah in Coorg 15 days ago, that he ascertained that the Rajah had assembled the inhabitants at Muddy Kerray and had

distributed

distributed gunpowder, balls, and weapons, ~~&c~~ and told them to be in readiness that after the Dussarah there would be occasion to fall upon the Mysore Country, that the news of my approach had caused things to be quiet but that latterly the inhabitants had again been summoned.-

Murree Gowdah of Singapore, ½ Mile from Siddapoor Ghaut, says he had heard from his relations ~~&c~~ residing in Coorg that all the Inhabitants of Coorg about 12 years had been summoned to Muddykerray and had arms and powder and balls distributed to them and that being alarmed, he and others called upon the Tahsildar to know if it was safe for them to remain, whether they had better not

fly the Country.—

The two last persons don't think that before Chinna Buswappah's business there was any extraordinary Commotion in Coorg and that the Ryots generally had as much reason to be satisfied as those of Mysore.—

No. 5

Substance of Conversation 28th October 1833.—

I asked Budder Naik the Killadar of Pariapatam to day (28th October) at Periapatam whether the Coorg Rajah considered himself to be at all dependent upon the British Government.— He answered I don't know how he can consider himself dependent when he regards himself as God.— When he gives an order he says "Sheva Mahadaio Pätha uppany Iya." The order from the feet of Shiva

Brahma

Nobleness is to and fro and if he en-
flings a flower from his chamber
above to the people below, it is taken
as a favor from the Deity and
the preeniers prostate themselves before
it eight or ten times.-

Bhuddur Daik cannot
admit the Rajah is a beneficent
Sovereign, all his subjects are afraid
of him and they are surrounded
as it were by a net, and appre-
hend to stir, his country is
a place of confusion of all en
Castes where no distinction is made
a Woman is taken for the royal
Harem from the Pariar or Bramin
Caste indifferently and made a en
Lingayut.-

The Canarese Bramins of
Pariapatam with whom I conversed
at leisure & familiarly in Tamul expressed
upon

upon having their conference with my visit in such a way as to indicate what the Killadar said or that they had been in the greatest consternation at the reports of the Rajah's invasion they are evidently under restraint when speaking of the Rajah - they rather wished to find out and mention some good qualities in him. He gave food to the numerous Pilgrims for a month who visit the Tulla Cauvery or source of the Cauvery on a religious Pilgrimage.

Bhuddur Naik says he worships privately an Image of Veera Chudra.

No. 6.

Heads of Syud Ghuzzunfur Ally's or Fyazee's Conversations on different days. 3d November 1833.

Rajah's Military preparations, Rajah's entertaining

entertaining Moplahs &c. of Malabar
explanation of the Silver Medal —
Rajah has given to his subjects —
his inveteracy against Mr. Casamai-
jor accuses him not only of pro-
-tecting Chinna Buswappah, but
of having expressly enticed him to
fly Coorg. and pretends to have
intercepted letters to that effect
and that a Lingayat had an attend-
-ant upon Chinna Buswappah — who
deserted him to go to the Rajah, or was
seized, betrayed the intrigue — Rajah
regrets that he did not get rid
of Mr. Casamajor when he was in
Coorg. the Asylum to Chen Buswa-
-pah rankles in his mind and he
will not be easy till he gets Mr.
Casamajor & Chen Buswapah in his
power, his object is, inveigle
him to his destruction — most

earnestly

earnestly dissuades me from entering
Coorg in the Rajah's present tem-
-per of mind; it has been more
inflamed by intriguing advisers
since Mr. Casamajor was there - and
his heart is perverted dil bigguriya.
He has little doubt that I should
be detained till Chen Buswapah
shall be forthcoming - understands
it is talked of, that my way would
be obstructed after once entering
the first barrier - the relations of
the two persons who were shot by
Chen Buswapah in his flight -
would throw themselves across my
path, vehemently demanding re-
-tribution from Chen Buswapah
for the murder of their relatives,
and that I should not leave
the country till justice is
satisfied; that their demands would
be

he by the delivery of Chen Buswapah — connived at and permitted if not countenanced and enforced by thousands on the spot — that the Rajah at his capital at a distance would appear to have no concern in it, that it would seem an uncontrolable effect of popular frenzy — and — that my departure would not be allowed till Chen Buswapah was surrendered —

Syazee himself receives a pension of 75 or 80 Rupees a month — from the Company's Mysore treasury he has no doubt Abbas Sahib is in Coorg as well as Karreem Beg and Sujuppah naik, his own connection with Abbas Saheb is distant; he is the son of his first wifes Uncle — Abbas has a Brother now at Pariapatam an inoffensive man

man and he has a concubine and a child here also.

Mention, that Rajamminnee the daughter of old Veeraj the present Rajah's uncle is alive and was by the will of Veer Raj and the consent of the British Government declared heiress to the throne and actually succeeded to it, but abdicated in favor of Linga Raj. Linga Raj rejected the suits of the Poonganoor and Soundah Rajahs to marry her and married her to a Coorg man whom he afterwards murdered. he hears that attempts have lately been made to get rid of her as a dangerous competitor and that a person who was charged with this measure has fallen into disgrace and punishment

man and he has a concubine and a child here also.

Mentions that Rajamminnee the daughter of old Veeraj the present Rajah's uncle is alive and was by the will of Veer Raj and the consent of the British Government declared heiress to the throne and actually succeeded to it, but abdicated in favor of Linga Raj. Linga Raj rejected the suits of the Poonganoor and Soundah Rajahs to marry her and married her to a Coorg man whom he afterwards murdered. he hears that attempts have lately been made to get rid of her as a dangerous competitor and that a person who was charged with this measure has fallen into disgrace and punishment

for neglecting to execute it (a Jungum
chinna Buswapah who was a confi-
-dential servant of the Coorg Rajah
and supplied him with water to
drink and wash, passed Bettudpoor
three days ago on his way to join
Chen Buswapah at Bangalore who
told Nursah a servant of the Chinna
Buswapah now residing at Pariapatam
that he received directions to poison Rajum-
-majee and was punished for not doing it
soon and fled from the Rajah's anger)

Tyazee upon hearing from
me that the Rajah had invited Mr.
Casamaijor to accompany me as an old
friend who could sumjaesh me a stranger
said he had not the smallest doubt that
this was to destroy him and if he was friendly

he

(49)

he would have no objection to send a confidential officer to me as I had requested—

Thinks Rajah instigated all the different Pig businesses—

Insinuates that the Rajah has been tampering with the Company's troops—

when Buswapah fled to Pareapatam 12th September 1832 the conspiracy at Bangalore 27th October 1832 some pig affairs however happened before either date—

No 7

Substance of information at Bangalore 13th January 1834 of Richard Royle son of Sergeant Royle Pensioner of His Majesty's 25th Dragoons; and in the service of Captain Bruce 35th Native Infantry—

Was in the service of the Coorg Rajah for 7 years—was induced to take service by a promise made to him by some Coorg people who passed Arcot that they would procure for him 50 Rupees a Month as a Farrier for the Rajah's horses when he arrived there the Same Dewan Buswanah said 8 Rupees were quite enough

enough but he never got it that he sometimes got 4, sometimes 6 and there were several years balance due to him once when the Rajah gave him 25 Rupees for gelding a horse it was taken from him again by Buswanah before he got to his house.

Lane Buswanah is a savage, ferocious person and advises the Rajah badly. He wanted the Rajah to murder the child of the Parsee Eerjee after he had destroyed his Father.

Royle himself heard the Rajah order chillies to be taken into the room where Eerjee was and he heard the order repeated by Lane Buswanah and he saw the chillies, several Bags full taken into the room. The chillies were burnt when Eerjee was there and he saw Eerjee brought out nearly dead, and a report was made to the Rajah

that

that day that he was dead. He had died before he came to the third gate.

Eerjee had before been flog=ged and then put two or three days up to his arm pits in water.

All the time he was in Coorg the Rajah had an aversion to Europeans. He would make excuses — there was a feast or something, if Euro=peans came that they might go away.

The Rajah used to call him Kafur (Infidel) and Royle used to agree that his slave Gholam was a Kafur.

Thinks there were about 50 great guns in the Kurkhana but scarcely any of them serviceable. There are about 4 or 5 Gunners discharged from the Company's service.

The Rajah has a distrust

of

of the Coorg people, he pays particular attention to foreigners such as discharged Sepoys of Company's army—

Has seen several people murdered on the spot for trifling offences a Mahomedan for eating beetle when he was near the Rajah unknowing of Rajah's regulations. The Rajah sometimes takes out his handkerchief and gives a slight signal for instant execution. His speaking angrily and violently to any person is considered a sufficient sign.

There are about 150 Cavalry.

About a year and a half ago when the Rajah's cavalcade was a hunting elephants near Kurkanully where there is a temple that Jeers resort to and Royle was present a party of

of 25 Mapellahs and 4 or 5 Teer women from the Company's district of Malabar were fallen in with, who were convicted of having entered the Country to cut Bamboos by bye prohibited paths — the Rajah was on a tree, the Mapil=lahs were brought before him hand bound and each had his head cut off by a Coorg Knife, the Teer women were ordered to be sent to work in gardens. The whole party had con=sisted of 50, and orders were given by the Rajah to search for those who had escaped —

The fort is not a quarter of a mile in circumference. The walls are not high. A person may let him=self down without much injury. There are no buildings inside but the Rajah's

palace

61

palace and the Toshekhana and stables and place for distributing flowers. There is only one outer gate to the fort. three or two others to be passed after entering that.

Thinks the people would soon come over to the English if a few were spoken to quietly and peaceably they would persuade others. for they are sick of the cruelties of the Rajah.

(True Copies)

Signed/ R. S. Graeme.

Ryots which took place at Cuttaya
of the Jungum's proceedings at that
It has hitherto been always customary
Jemadars to bring to notice the most
trifling events which occur in their
but nothing was known of these occurrences until they were accidentally mentioned
to the Dewans by some travellers arrived
at Mercara. The conduct of these offi
in neglecting to report the assembly of
Ryots, is, to say the least of it, open to
serious animadversion; but, I am sorry
add that there is stronger reason to
that they countenanced the Jungum's
ceedings, from the fact of their having
held a present, paltry a sweet one, of
Rs.

Owing to the illness of the
former, and to my not being aware until
yesterday that the latter had given
Jungum money & been present at
assembly of Ryots which took place
his head, I have not yet investigated
cases, but, I shall to myself the honor
submitting a report to you, on the sub
hereafter.

29th. In conclusion, I have much
pleasure in stating that with the
exceptions, the conduct of all the
officers is perfectly satisfactory

ion, and that I do not see the
est grounds for apprehending any
ruption to the general tranquillity of
Country, or to the good feeling which
s hitherto existed on the part of the Bingo
ewards our Government.

Have &c &c

Merwara
9th July 1835

Chas D. Kelland
Superintendent

[illegible]

to the Commissioner

for the Affairs of Tenasserim

Daughter

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Commissioner a letter from the Soubadar of Rangoon, stating the death of Congatee Sorbamah, one of the ladies [illegible] done in the hall [illegible] of the parish of the E. Rajah residing at the Mark Head Place, receiving a pension of 15 D. per month.

2. In reference to the 2d Para of the Urzee I beg leave to bring to the notice of the Commissioner the destitute condition in which the son of Sorbamah, named Congkah, has been left by her death, and to recommend an allowance equivalent to the amount of the stipend of the deceased, which should be continued [illegible] to the [illegible] of his parents [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 67

[illegible]

[illegible] for himself.

It is proper that I should mention that the grant of a hundred [illegible] applied for in his letter of the 29th [illegible] mentioned by the letter from the Secretary to the Supreme Government of Madras under date the 29th of December 1830, to be laid at the disposal of Langatte Pokker Sah for his own marriage, was intended for his Son.—

Leave to
Madras
Cor. Feb. 3. 1833

Richard C. Cole Rank
[illegible]

[illegible]

(65)

that they did not know how [illegible] 468

considered and recommended that the Rajah should appoint persons in his own service the Hobly dar Bopuniah and 40 Cadngay for Coorg people / a Mootsuddy Narnuppah were appointed, and a letter was written to Colonel Briggs. Shantiah spoke of Dharwar Kishen Row and his Uncle Sham Row being influential persons with Colonel Briggs and suggested letters being also addressed to them - Nirroops were accordingly written to them by the Rajah and 4 Hodug Knives were also sent to Sham Row and Kishen Row - It should be observed that Sham Row had told Shantiah before he went to Coorg to procure for him 5 Elephants which he meant to send to the Principal Collector at Dharwar and for which he said he would give his Bond / Tumsook /.

The Rajah at the same

time

(6)

We went: The Rajah stated that he had written various letters, had sent many messages, and had employed Darah Seth to Mr. Casamajor the Resi=
=dent to procure the surrender of Chenna Buswapah who had been guilty of Tun=
=nakhooree or rebellion to the Rajah, without effect, he had therefore sent for them to negotiate with the Commissioners. the Rajah asked who was the First Com=
=missioner and what was his disposition. upon being told it was Colonel Briggs and that he was a good Gentleman and that Surjuppah Naig had come in upon his Cowle the Rajah said he would send a letter to him and that he (Mooddiah) must be the Vakeel or Agent. Mooddiah and Shantiah both represented that they were Residents of Mysore that they were not of sufficient consequence to be Vakeels —

that

from Muddy Kerry he sent word by a Man yesterday -

1st. That to the North of Muddy Kerry and about 2 Cos from Veera Rajpett there is a Hill in Mähä damoo punnium where the Cutchery people reside - There is a thatched Bungalow where under ground are deposited the treasures of the Rajah's ancestors, over which are posted twenty Droog/ meaning Chittledroog I believe/ Peons -

2d. That from the East of Veerajpett there are two secret-/Chore/ roads to Muddy Kerry - on one of which guns are capable of travelling, the other is a foot-road - If the Company bring an army I would manage so that they should march uninterruptedly, free from shot or wounds take Veerajpett in a single day, and the next hoist their flag on the Fort of Muddy Kerry -

That

3d. That there are attached to Chen-Buswapah, Dewan Soobanah, Ramanah- and a tall black lad whose name he has forgotten - and a short old man whose name he has also forgotten, that if these four persons are made over to him / Chennapah Raig's uncle / with 1000 Carnatic Peons accompanied by the Company's Army and if Mr. Graime is also in Company - he will advance with those four persons draw off the Coorg people to his side and cause the flag to be hoisted -

See substance of information from Pariapatam Amildar in my paper of 24th October 1833 who speaks of such an old man attached to Chen Buswapah as possessing credit with people and he calls him Munday Gowdah -

I have fled in virtue of your protection - My family property has all been placed in jeopardy. you must take such service from me as will ensure my future welfare -

Question — Is Veerajummanee in Comfort -

Answer — She is treated with respect - mild to her rank -

Question - Is Chin Buswapah's child well -

Answer

Answer— I saw it when it was first brought it was taken into the Palace and I hear that it is well—

Question— Has the Rajah Children?—

Answer— He is bringing up a Child of a Coorg about 2 or 3 years old— It has not come out of late— It is within the palace—

/True Copy/

/signed/ A. S. Grame—

Boopunnah held a Consultation on the subject. It was on the same night that the Rajah dreamed the dream, and that Chinnabuswapa quitted that place -

45 Question — Did this report prevail when Chinnabasviah was there -

Answer — I understood it, when Chinna Busviah was there, He and I do not agree, my two Brothers and Chinnabasviah's people were murdered -

46 Question — What is the Cause of the disagreement between you and Chinnaba-saviah -

Answer — When misunderstanding arose between him and the Rajah, Chen Busviah invited me to join him, but I replied that I had been supported by the Rajah, /literally eaten his salt/ that I was not his /Chinna Busvah's/ servant and that I would not join him - Hence he entertains malice towards me - After Chinnabaswappa's

departure

departure. Maracappah Raik and Chock Raik my Brothers were Carried to Koondanoo Mutty on a Charge that they were in favor of Chinnabuswah, and murdered there — therefore Chen Buswah and I do not agree —

47 Question — Is Chinna Buswah a wise man?

Answer —— He is an excellent marksman but he does not know how to brandish the sword — He is a sensible man —

48 Question — Is the disagreement between Chinna Buswah and the Rajah existing since a long time?

Answer —— Prior to two years, four or five persons belonging to Chen Buswah were murdered — From that period they are not on good terms — I do not know what occurred secretly —

49 Question — Do you know that the Rajah fell in love with the wife of Chen Buswah

(70)

Answer

Answer ——— The Deponent slapped himself upon his Cheeks / indicative of his horror and disgust / and said How Can I tell this — I am greatly afraid, as I am asked on the subject, I beg to state that it is bruited abroad that the Rajah loved the wife of Chinnabaswah — and the Rajah is very sorry that his reputation has been stained with such a blemish —

50 Question — When did you understand this before or after your departure from Coorg —

Answer ——— When I and Chen Baswah were at Coorg I understood it —

51 Question — Has the Rajah any Children

Answer ——— No he has not — the Rajah's wife has adopted a Boy —

52 Question — Was Veer Rajummay married —

Answer ——— She was Married — Her Husband's name is Chinna Veerappah whose Brother is Moodoo Rajah — The late Rajah Singa Kay

Odoyur

Odayur ordered them to be beheaded - They eloped from Coorg and threw themselves under the protection of the Honorable Company - Mr. Cole sent them back to that place and they were decapitated -

53- Question — Is the Child of Chen Buswah at that place?

Answer — It was known that the Child was carried into the Palace, but it was not brought out again -

54- Question — Who is the Dewan that has access into the Inner apartments of the Palace -

Answer — Buswannah goes as far as the Gate where the Sentries with drawn swords are posted -

Additional Information by Chennapah Naik on the 3rd January 1834 -

My Chickha (paternal Uncle) Dore Naik has arrived at Seringapatam from

Came to Bangalore for-
service and presented an Urzee to Colonel
Briggs who asked a good deal about Coorg.
he was on the March to Nuggur told him
to accompany him to Shewwoomugge
in the Nuggur Country and he according
=ly went, Surjappah Naig came in upon
Cowle and when Colonel Briggs returned
said to wait at his Cutcherry and had
hopes given of being employed.

At this time Chenna Bus=
=wapah arrived a fugitive. The Coorg
Rajah hearing I was an Omiedwar or
Candidate for service with Colonel Briggs,
sent Boppunaiah a Hobleegar and Shun=
=kur Linigah Soncar, by caste a Joolaee or
Weaver and eight Peons and a horse to invite
him to Coorg as well as the Joni Shantiah for=
=merly Amildar of Heggunah Dawaracotah in
Mysore

(13)

and he purchased from him an amulet
Taweez and a Roodrachee Necklace.

Came to Bangalore for-
service and presented an Urzee to Colonel
Briggs who asked a good deal about Coorg
he was on the March to Nuggur told him
to accompany him to Shewwoomugge
in the Nuggur Country and he according
=ly went, Surjappah Naig came in upon
Cowle and when Colonel Briggs returned
said to wait at his Cutcherry and had
hopes given of being employed.

At this time Chenna Bus=
=wapah arrived a fugitive. The Coorg
Rajah hearing I was an Omiedwar or
Candidate for service with Colonel Briggs,
sent Bopponiah a Hobleegar and Shun=
=kur Singah Soucar, by caste a Joolaee or
Weaver and eight Peons and a horse to invite
him to Coorg as well as the Jain Shantiah for=
=merly Amildar of Heggunah Dawaracotah in
Mysore

No. 2.

Substance of conversation with Mooddiah a resi-
-dent of the Town of Serah - formerly in the Rajah's
time the Killadar of Serah for 3½ Years - Caste -
Lingayet - profession Shetty - Dated 12th October 1833.

About a year and a half
ago he had been for three years in a
kind of service of the Rajah, that is, it
can scarcely be called pay, he received
food & Clothes and occasional presents -
he was in expectation for some time of
being appointed a Dewan but the intri-
-gues of some about the person of the
Rajah who were jealous of the favor he
enjoyed caused the Shytan or evil spirit
to fall upon him and he became sick.
The remedies of the Doctor who
attended him by the Rajahs order
were unavailing and at length a Brahmin
from Durmastulla dispossessed the Shytan

and

List of Pensioners in Coorg who it was [illegible] from the operations of the Pension Regulations as far as regards their being required to appear in public

479

No.	Names of Pensioners	Amount of Pension Rs	a	p.
	— Ex Rajah's Family —			
	— Mook Naad —			
1	Ussamajee	35	"	"
2	Cheena Veerawah	15	"	"
3	Cheeta Cheena Veerawah	15	"	"
4	Budrawah	15	"	"
5	Poodrawah	15	"	"
6	Veerawah	15	"	"
	— Hallary —			
7	Appamajee alias Veerawah	28	"	"
8	Santa Veerawah	15	"	"
9	Veerawah	15	"	"
10	Goowrawah	15	"	"
11	Lawlawah	15	"	"
12	Cheeta Santa Veerawah	15	"	"
13	Nunjawah	14	"	"
14	Geerawah	14	"	"
15	Nunjawah	14	"	"
16	Santa Erawah	12	8	"
17	Veerawah	12	8	"
	— Sphaeolum —			
18	Deva Nunnajee	250	"	"

Enclosed

Signed C. Lindsay
Supt.

75

accordingly to his Orders-

34. Question —— Is the Rajah offended either with the Dewan or the Guards at the Post for your having escaped, while he gave orders that you should be carried to Koondana Mutty?

Answer —— Altho' the Rajah asked the Guards of all the Posts, yet they have denied that Event thro' steers- another Circumstance passes there, which is this- If the Dewan wishes to send out any of his people, he furnishes them with secret Woondagahs, and the Guards who know the Secret, permit them to pass, destroying the Woondagahs-

35. Question —— Are the People of the seven thousand Country well affected towards the English Government-

Answer —— The people of Koovo Tuk Kul had, and Moollagery had are well affected. The Dewan Buswannah said that when an opportunity offered he and the Coorg People with those belonging to him would join the

Part 6.

Honorable Company.—

He is a clever and respectable man—

36- Question — State who are the Hobly Dars and the Dewans in Coorg, that are hostile to the English Government—

Answer — The Dewan Singanah says — "I am a loyal subject. I shall act according to orders" Excepting the people of Coorg, the Pariahs, the Teloogoo Baljagahs, Mussulmen, Sewachar, Koorahus, are biassed in favor of the Rajah—

37- Question — What proportion do the Coorg people bear to the whole population of Coorg—

Answer — The Coorg people are ¼ and all the other classes are ¾ —

38- Question — Does the Dewan Singanah pay submission only to the Rajah's orders or does he give advice to him on any points?

Answer — He does not interferr in any business— He says "Whatever is given to me for my maintenance is sufficient. and —

I shall perform the Circar business.—

39. Question — What is the amount of the Rajah's Treasure.

Answer —— There was seven lacs of Pagodas amassed in the time of Veer Rajallos. They are buried in a pit of one of the houses at Appoo Golada Punnum. This has been said by the Dewan Vent. The Dewan stated this Circumstance in his letter to Mr. Graeme.

40th Question — Are there either Troops or Cutcherry at Appoo Gola Punnum.

Answer —— There is no Cutcherry. That place abounds with thick Jungles. One hundred (Cavalry) Horses and a Bobly of Beedars consisting of 150 Men are stationed at that place.

41. Question — Are there any Guns.

Answer —— Five Guns are planted upon the Fort of Madekerry.

42. Question — Are there any Negroes.

Answer —— There are three. The Name

of

of one is Salavah, but those of the others I do not Know –

43. Question — What is the Cause of the disagreement between the Rajah and China Basiah –?

Answer — I do not Know what occurred secretly – The Coorg people and the Poligar formed themselves in a league, and designed to take Charge of the Government – This Circumstance was made Known to the Rajah by the Deity Veera Budra Sawmy in a dream and the Rajah intended to send him to Koondana Mutty – Chinnabusviah was apprized of this by the Rajah's sister – and he therefore quitted that place – I was not there at that time –

44 43. Question – How did you Know that Chinna Busviah and the Coorg people intended to sit on the Musnud –

Answer — I was present when Koodunnah his Brother, and Chinnabasapah

Boopunnah

Captain Le Hardy has received my authority to disburse to every person who has come forward on this occasion, a liberal allowance as Batta, according to a scale which has been submitted to me and approved.--

I have moreover sanctioned in the Name of the Government of India, the remission of one year's rent to all those Lumma Ryots, who have taken up Arms in the Sirkar Service.--

It will be a truly gratifying duty to me to bring to the Notice of the Right Honble the Governor General of India in Council, the conduct of you the Dewans Pounappah and Boppoo, for some honourable Mark of distinction, which shall evince to you and your descendants from generation to generation the Estimate in which the British Government hold such

services

unshaken fidelity and attach-
-ment as you have lately
shown, & been the instru-
-ments of inspiring into the
rest of your Countrymen
who have followed your
noble example.-

I shall not fail also
to specify particularly
the names of Soubadar Ko-
-rowanda Biddiah, Ex Sou-
-badars Mandapenda Moo-
-nien, Matanda Apacho,
Koolera Achiah, Poonikera
Lyapah, Kareenira Ko-
-diah, & Chittolly Appiah,
Sahgeerdar Saboo Mean,
Ex Parputtegars Madainar
Deviah, Kooloondy Deviah,
Sathupunda Soobbiah,
Mandiatte Soobbiah, Goo-
-danda Chetty, Mookatty
Nunjapah, Natollo Nunja-
-pah, Charimanda Pottiah,
Culunada Soobbiah, & Moo-
-ty Achiah, Parputtygars Ko-
-chenda Doddiah, Achoutty
Kalliah, & Karee Soobbiah,

Moonshee

Moonshees Limmapah, Nun-
-japah, Poosiah, and Lyan-
-nah, Lumma Ryoto Bella-
-da Moothanah, Tottendah
Madoo, Itteera Mandapo,
Kanchetenda Appiah, Pat-
-tamaddoo Somiah, Annad-
-dy Limmiah, Maliandra
Manachoo, Coolayehalli
Bheemoo, Puckooray Alli,
& Bullachunda Ponna-
-pah, while all the re-
-maining persons, Ex-su-
-badars, Parputtygars, Mo-
-khustas & Ryots shall
be mentioned in those
honourable terms to which
they have so deservedly en-
-titled themselves.-

In conclusion accept
my best thanks & the
assurances of the deep in-
-terest I shall ever feel
in your well being and
happiness - whether as a
people or as individuals.-

9 May 1857

Signed M. Cubbon
Commr

Statement of Cooter Coariah a Prisoner taken at Islam Pardee 27th April 1837.-

My name is Cooter Coariah, a Ryot of Warguadoo in Upper Coorg. About 15 days ago, Ramah Gowdah of Soolah came to my village and forced me to enter the Service of Appacooporam Swamy. He prefixed about 10 people in my village with me. about 20 people accompanied him. They took us before the Rajah at Soolah. The Rajah said, I will employ you in my Service you must accompany me wherever I go. We consented from fear and entered his Service. For many days we were detached about the country. The arms we had with us were provided by the Rajah / Matchlocks and Coorg Knives / About ten days ago, he received information that a body of Coorgs were coming to attack Soolah. On this we left the place, and in three days we reached Islam Pardee. From that place the Rajah detached different parties to reconnoitre the company's troops and to set fire to the villages where there were supplies; and here he endeavoured to collect all the Ryots together through the means of Ramiah Gowrah and Kistnapah Brahmin, Potail of Mordalah. About 10 people from this village joined the Rajah by covant and Kistnapah brought 20 more volunteers, the remainder about a dozen were carried to him by force. Amongst the latter the Gowrah and Manegar of this place / Cuddabah / - Yesterday morning the Rajah received intimation that the forces of the Company were marching upon Cuddabah. The Potail Kistnapah gave him the information, having

joined the Rajah at 6 that morning from Mudalah. The Rajah posted scouts on the hills and at 10 O'Clock they reported the force was encamped at Cuddabah. upon receiving this report they were much alarmed and held a council of war. Ramiah, Sobah Gowdah, Kistnapah and the Rajah came to the determination to fly to Huggur in jungle dresses as the country was filled with Company's Troops, and there was no road by which to escape, and to defend themselves it was impossible. Having given 3 Rupees to all his followers and dismissed the Coorgs desiring them to go to their own country, he started off in great confusion with about 300 followers in the direction of Huggur. Buswah Naik and Nursapah Naik agents of Chundul naik joined the Swamy at the commencement of the insurrection. The Swamy I heard was present at the attack on Mangalore. He was dressed on the day he left Islam Bander exactly like a Hill Coorg, with a knife slung behind him. Buswah and Nursapah never joined in the fight, but were always near the Rajah. Nursapah Naick said that his brother Chundul Naick was at Mangalore, but I do not think this is true. The Coorgs attacked us near Sobiah before we could get away. We returned their fire and fled one man on our side being killed and three taken prisoners.—

Taken before me at Cuddub 29th April 1837.

(Signed) Garnier.

Dep.y Asst. Comr. Genl.

A true Copy

(Sig.d)

Major of Brigade

84

Vakil Kallyfah, an inhabitant of Mangalore, or his friend Martin Rebro of the same place have given a hint, which would direct the attention of the Collector of Canara to proceedings in Sorba. There could at all events be no danger in the adoption of the latter course; but innumerable arguments might be adduced to prove that the means were not wanting, if the wish had existed, to prevent the execution of the plot. Indeed, from my own knowledge of Lebbenarain's character, after being in almost daily communication with him for nearly two years, I feel persuaded that he would have eagerly seized the opportunity which the disclosure of this plot afforded him of obtaining possession to favour, if he had not secretly favoured it.

What he states in his defence as to his not having destroyed the letter brought to him by Sorba, in which Bunapah mentioned his having visited the Rajahder, and of its having been left in his shifter at the river that it was forged, is in direct opposition to the evidence given by Sorba, who states in his evidence taken before me that he saw Lebbenarain destroy that letter and that Bunapah in the same manner destroyed the [illegible] which was sent to the [illegible]

stated in any instance; and if this letter had been so it would no doubt have been shewn any. There could be no reason why it should have been withheld by the Prosecution more than any of the other letters which were found on it nor is there any reason to believe that he would have asserted that it had been destroyed if it had not been so considering that the general tenor of his evidence is favorable to Schumacherain.

Schumacherain also states that about the 20th of August he was informed for the first time it is inferred of his brother Wm's having gone to death by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] supposes that he must have been fully aware of the circumstances before he left Moreara. A report of Ramsfield's death was about recent in circulation on Corg by the 4th or 5th of April and it is not likely that he should have been kept in ignorance of it. Indeed the questions which he appears to have put on the subject to some individuals almost prove that he was not so.

Mr Schumacherain's and Mr Cheriakiswa's denial of every part of the evidence given on Corg, which in any manner tends to prove Schumacherain's implication in the plot, will show the reasons which have been held necessary to be in order to screen him. The questions regarding

ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಾದರು

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of my reverend uncle, I shall pass my whole life in rendering my tribute of Gratitude to the British Government, and generally to all the English Gentlemen, and in offering up my prayers for their prosperity.–

(A true Translation)
(Signed) C A Molony
Asstt to the Persn
Secy to Government

(A True Copy)
(Signed) N B. Edmonstone
Chief Secy to Government

F

305

From the Rance of Coorg

Received 9th September 1810.

After the proper expressions of respect, I proceed to make known my sentiments to your Lordship. I have been honored by the receipt of your Lordship's friendly letter under date the 28th of February 1810, which was delivered to me by Eia Punna Mootoonan, and Meerjee Parsee, The Contents of it have afforded me great satisfaction, and I consider it as conferring the highest honor on me, your Lordship's desire, that I should accept the badge which was intended for my deceased father, and that I should wear it as an amulet of hereditary favour and protection from the British Government was made known to me, and the moment that I received the amulet from Mr. Cole, considering it as a

92

pledge

pledge of the protection of the Brit:
:tish Government, I made a solemn
return of thanks for so great a blessing,
and binding it on my arm I imagined
myself possessed of temporal and
eternal happiness, for this token
of your Lordships' favor will be
a cause of Joy, and exaltation to all
the subjects of this Kingdom. In
your Lordships' gracious letter it is
stated that the arrangement which
"has been made for the administration
"of the Government of Coorg during
"your minority, has my entire appro:
":bation, As your uncle and Guardian
"Ling Rajunder Wuddeer was justly
"the object of your choice while
"from his respectable Character,
"he possesses in a great degree the
"Confidence and affection of the people;
"I am satisfied that an administra:
":tion conducted by his virtues and

abilities

"abilities is calculated to promote the
"prosperity of your Country and the
"happiness of your Subjects". In
reply I beg to assure your Lordship
that the Fatherly kindness and
attention of my respected uncle to=
wards myself and all classes of
people in the Country, exceeds the
powers of expression. Although
it is now a year and a half since
the death of my Father Vere Ra:
:jender Wuddeer, yet such has been
the kindness of my uncle, that I
have never had occasion to regret
his loss, indeed there is no one
who is calculated to have charge of
my Interests, and those of my family
and dependants who is qualified to
Conduct the affairs of the Government,
or worthy of filling the Musnud, ex:
cepting Ling Rajunder Wuddeer -
When therefore I attain my full age

I

I propose to lead a life of retirement, It would then be impossible, that the administration of public affairs the maintenance and efficiency of the army, the wants of the people, or my own Comfort should be provided for, without the assistance of my respected Uncle, who in fact supplies the place of my Father, I have therefore resigned to him for ever the Rule and Government of this Country that he may take me under the wing of his protection and watching over the welfare of all my Subjects, may preserve inviolate the dignity and prosperity of this Kingdom. By day and by night my prayers are addressed to the Throne of the almighty that he may long preserve my respected uncle in Honor and happiness, for the protection of myself, and my

5. The yeddanaad - and guddeynaad people have on the other hand - all along shown - a want of attachment to our government - Apparampara's pretensions on his coming to coorg in 1835 met here with ready countenance - and support - as also did Callianas - Many persons of these naads - and of yelusavira shemey were proved to have been in correspondence with the former at Trichinopolly - and with the latter - at Mysore - and there was cause to suspect that most of the rumours circulated regarding these - adventurers beings sons of Appajee Urs originated in that part of the country It was to be expected therefore that they would - as they did - avail themselves of the first opportunity of joining the insurgents - against us - and it is probable that the inhabitants of yeloosaweera sheemay would have followed their example but for the measures - adopted by the coorg Souhadar of that Talook

53

51 (continued from the middle) Every artifice is put in practice to seduce them from their allegiance but unmoved by them they come forward to volunteer their services - and lives to suppress the insurrection - at the moment - that - the insurgents - are supposed to

success in their - attack upon Mangalore

- and at a time when there was ~~prospect~~ prospect - of the rebellion spreading to the whole of the surrounding - district. under these circumstances

the Fort of Mercara

-

-

while other parties of coorgs engaged

-

they - are - afterwards engaged

our government - against

- and near relatives - of Shamnad - and ~~were~~ against their friends ~~tranquillity~~ in reducing them to obedience - and restoring tranquillity to coorg. They then proceed to redeem their promise - of suppressing the insurrection in unsoolea - and pootoor - and their zeal - and activity in the performance - of this duty is proved by the fact - of their having completely cleared the country of the insurgents in less than - a month after - descending the ghauts.

countrymen of the North of coorg were still
not for the influences which the gungums were
well-known to exercise in that part
of the country this sect have no doubt
been the principal agents employed
coorgs during Atthavampowa's
callianais plot as well as
and it is to their

disaffection displayed by
the inhabitants of the north of coorg
The ignorant Ryots of these
naads not daring to pursue any but
that pointed out to them
guides have been made the
instruments of their intrigues as the
Zoolooways have been of
by their Stanic Brahmins ~~advisers~~ The
coorgs influenced by neither gungums
nor Brahmins have followed the dictates
of their own feelings and have
manifested nought but gratitude

of that Soloock

53 The inhabitants of Yodda naad and [illegible]day Naad enjoy the same privileges as the corrys of the South and they have participated in common with them in all the advantages which have been accorded to the country since its transfer to our government. The assessment or division of lands cultivated on Tagoo tenure is lower than it formerly was several taxes [illegible] been ab

Such being the case it would

54 be difficult to find a reason for the difference of feeling which has

Atharampar

pretensions on his coming to carry in
1835 met here with ready countenance and
support as also did Callianas many persons
of these roads and of Gelusaiva the very
[illegible] proved to have been in correspondence
with the former at Fatehpur Chinsolly and with
the latter at Lyone and there was cause
to suspect that most of the rumours
circulated respecting these adventurers
being sons of Atharpee were originated in
the Rajah's country. It was to be
expected therefore that they would avail
themselves as they did of the first opportunity
of joining the insurgents against us
and it is probable that the inhabitants
of Gelusaiva Shimey would have
followed their example but ~~there~~ the

upon Mangalore and at a time when
was very a prospect of the rebellion
spreading the whole of the surrounding
districts under these circumstances the
Fort of Cananore is entrusted to the
custody and is faithfully
while other parties of coorgs engaged
troops
they are afterwards engaged
our government against
and near relatives of opponents were against
their friends of the north of coorg and no
exertion in reducing them to obedience
restoring tranquillity to coorg they
have and to redeem their promise of suppressing
the insurrection in Ummsoolea and Pootoor
and their zeal and activity in the performance
of this duty is proved by the fact of their
having completely cleared the country
of the insurgents in less than a month
after descending the ghauts

The contents of this and the preceding pages are written clearly on separate sheets of paper found in the end

proceedings by seizing a guard of 60 coorgs who had been left there to assist them in watching that frontier. The insurrection spread rapidly throughout Guddynad and Yeddynad and on the 15th these insurgents accompanied by the Bistie party of canarese amounting altogether to about 1000 or 1500 men proceeded on their march in order to assist the insurgents of Thavunad in attacking Mercara. The plan arranged by Guddey mane Appaiah being apparently that the latter should make an attack from the South, while the former should do so from the North, another party of Umr Soolean and canarese being detailed at the same time to ascend the Talavar ghaut and to assist in the attack from the west. On the 16th they took up a position on the Somwarpet road about 4 miles from Mercara, there awaiting the return of messengers who had been sent to communicate with the messengers

at Hawanad. In the meantime all the Coorgs that had been left behind on the advance of the Dewan Bopoo to Hackwood and as many others as could be collected in the neighbourhood of Mercara were sent out to oppose them. The coorgs were too weak to attack their position but they succeeded in taking possession of the different passes in their rear, thus effectively cutting off their retreat to their own almost impregnable country whilst other parties of coorgs harassed them by threatening an attack upon their flanks whilst in this situation tidings reached them of the suppression of the outbreak at Hackwood by the coorgs under the Dewan Bopoo - Being left thus without hopes of assistance from other part of coorg or means of retreating from the position which they occupied - on hearing that the 19th Regiment had reached Mercara they sent a messenger on the night of the 17th offering to surrender themselves at discretion

if any hopes of mercy would be held out to them and on the following evening their leaders and the canarese rebels by whom they had been joined were secured and the more ignorant Ryots allowed to return to their homes on giving up their arms.

50. The suppression of these two insurrections restored the country to perfect tranquillity and on the 20th the Dewan Bahoo proceeded with about 1000 coorgs to attack the insurgents and drive them from the foot of the ghauts. They were engaged in skirmishing with them until the 24th on which day they took possession of Soolea and by the 26th had completely dispersed the rebels and compelled the Pretender to fly from the country

51 Reviewing the conduct of the different classes during the insurrection and the three years preceding, it will be seen that the coorgs have since the occupation of this country by us displayed to us a uniform feeling of good will

and attachment to our government this feeling they had come forward to declare openly however an opportunity was offered for their doing so and the sincerity of the gratitude frequently expressed by them for the advantages which they enjoyed under our rule had been proved by their general good conduct and the fidelity with which all orders of the government had been carried into effect in accordance with their previously declared professions of attachment we find them at the very first outbreak of the insurrection in Lower Soolea hurrying from all parts of the country to assist our troops in attacking the Insurgents. Every artifice is put in practice to seduce them from their allegiance but unmoved by them they come forward to volunteer their services and lives to suppress the insurrection at the moment that the insurgents are supposed to

obligations would give way to the duty
519
which they considered due to a legitimate
descendant of the Rajah, and it was
apprehended and indeed at any moment
was fully expected by all that on the
pretender making his appearance at the
top of the ghauts he would immediately
be joined by the whole of Bopoo's party
This body as has already been said was
composed of all the most influential
officers and Jamma Rajah of coorg If
they remained firm in their allegiance
little or no danger was to be apprehended
from the insurrection at Thavunad nor
from the defection of any other party in
coorg but should they on the contrary
join the insurgents, then of course the
whole country would follow their example
and a general rise en masse of the inhabitants
from one end of coorg to the other might
be expected It became consequently
necessary to prepare for the very worst

and as the doubts regarding the continued fidelity of the coorgs which were now openly expressed by the Dewans and other coorg officers removed their objections which had previously rendered impracticable the adoption of precautionary measures -- arrangements were immediately made for placing the fort in a state of defence by laying in a store of grain -

46 Were other facts wanting to prove the good will of the coorgs, their readiness in bringing in their supplies at this very critical moment would alone be sufficient to remove all doubts on the subject - during the night of the 13th rice and other necessaries were collected equal to five days consumption for the troops and followers and by the evening of the 15th supplies enough had been brought in to remove all apprehensions of danger from the possible defection of the coorgs

It was soon proved however that these apprehensions were altogether unfounded. On the 14th Bofoo reached Bagamundlah with his party and having succeeded in convincing his misguided countrymen of the absurdity of the Pretender's claims to the musnad and of the other reports which had been circulated to seduce them from their allegiance had little difficulty in inducing the leaders to surrender themselves and in recalling most of the rest of the party to a sense of their duty. These coorgs were afterwards the foremost in the different skirmishes with the insurgents in Unnooolea

This party consisted of about 350 men of whom not more than half were coorgs and these coorgs were the only ones who misconducted themselves during the insurrection, even these can hardly be said to have broken out into actual rebellion. Their proceedings being

directed to the seizure and delivery over to the rebels of the Soubadar Madiah and their being in correspondence with the insurgents of Umr Soolea for a couple of days - of the first of these acts they appear to have immediately repented - a petition was addressed to the Pretender to beg that the Soubedar might be released and the instant he returned the greater part of them gave themselves up to the Dewan Dopoo - no act of aggression was committed nor was attempted that I am aware of by this party

As soon as the tidings of the
49 insurrection at Thavunad reached yeddanad the people of that part of the country who were only awaiting a favourable opportunity for rising - also broke out into rebellion - and being joined by a party of 150 canarese insurgents from Bisle conducted also by Goodepwaney Appaiah commenced

proceedings

to expect that their presence would be required in that quarter. It appeared that the Pretender instead of moving to Nor Bidley had proceeded with the greater part of his force to Soolea and might possibly make an attempt to ascend the ghauts from the direction of Sampaje

I have already maintained that the 43 Soolewars in Thavunad were on the point of following the example set them by the fellow naad men of a stop

progress of the defection in that quarter by the arrival of Soubadar Madiah with a party of coorgs at Benguaad but this party continued for some days to all appearance firm in their allegiance and from a letter written about the 7th or 8th April by a Stanic Brahmin named Venkatesha warning the insurgents to be on their guard as the Soubadar Madiah proposed attacking them with a party of coorgs there is no reason to suppose that up to

that fomented any signs of disaffection appeared amongst their — the reports of the entire subversion of the British authority in India — of the Ex-Rajah having made his escape from Benares and being present in the camp of the rebels — and other similar stories at length however had the effect of leading them to doubt the propriety of the course which they were pursuing in supporting our cause — and they were wavering between their duty to our government and that which they conceived to be due to their own Rajah when the arrival of a Loodoowar named Goodamaney Appiah with assurances that he had actually seen the Rajah in Soolia at once decided them on taking part with the insurgents. a conspiracy was accordingly formed amongst some of the principal coorg ex-District officers, who immediately entered into a correspondence with the rebels and as an earnest of their

intentions seized the Soubadar Medeah and delivered him over to the Pretender.

The report of these proceedings
44
and of the probability of the whole of the Nacknaad Talook breaking out into rebellion reached me on the 13th of April a few hours after my return with the Troops to Mercara and it was said that the Pretender joined by the coorgs of that part of the country were ascending the Shwaltaney ghaut with the intention of attacking the Fort and that they might be expected at Mercara in the course of the following day. — As not a moment was to be lost the Sewan Bopoo was directed to reassemble immediately The whole of the coorgs who had that day returned from Yeddanaad and push on as quickly as possible to oppose the insurgents — It is impossible to say too much of the admirable conduct

of these coorgs on this most trying occasion they had been constantly in motion from the first day that they had joined me and had but just reached Mercara after a march of 17 miles when they were called out again and in less than one hour after the orders were passed had proceeded enroute to Bhagamundalah

This insurrection gave very serious alarm to the Dewans and all the principal coorg chiefs. Many of the coorgs who had proceeded under the Dewan Bahoo were no doubt strongly impressed with the belief of the Pretender being really a son of Appajee urs and it was feared that the example shown by the Coorgs of Thavunaad might lead to this impression became general In that case the religious veneration entertained by the coorgs for their old dynasty rendered it more than probable that individual interests and all other

of which were so much to be apprehended
and that too without the slightest prospects
of the attempt proving of any avail if the
coorgs were disposed to turn against us
under these circumstances
40
a bold course, one which would
convince the coorgs that we placed the
most unbounded confidence in their
professions of devotion and lead them
to view the military as friends and allies
rather than enemies maintained to keep
their country in subjection to our
government and which would at the
same time show the disaffected that
the 36th was prepared to act at a moments
notice, whenever its services might be
required in checking any attempt at
insurrection, appeared the only one which
offered any prospect of success in
maintaining tranquillity above the ghats
on hearing of the advance of the

I had therefore no hesitation in availing myself of the opportunity to show this confidence in the Coorgs by requesting the officer commanding to proceed with the whole of his force to protect the northern frontier, leaving the fort during the absence of the 36th under charge of a party of Coorgs

41 The 36th and Sappers marched on the 10th and reached Santhally about 5 miles beyond Somwarpet on the following day. From the information which I had received I expected to have found the insurgents on the plains below Koondhally and the intention was that the Coorgs about 800 of ~~them~~ whom had preceded the troops should post themselves in the jungles in their rear and attack them at once if strong

enough to do so or if not wait for the arrival of the 36th on reaching Koondally however, it was found that instead of advancing into the plains they were stockading themselves in the Hills above the villages of Bisle at which place it was said that large bodies upwards of 2000 had taken post and the position which they occupied was represented as one which if defended with resolution there would be considerable risk in attacking without guns. It was however determined that the 36th should advance to Koondhilly /on the frontier of Yeddenaad/ with the view of reconnoitering the position at Bislie and making arrangements for attacking it, if deemed expedient and these troops were about to march from Santhally for that purpose when I received a letter from the commissioner mentioning circumstances which

rendered it advisable that the 36th should occupy the Fort.

42 The main object in moving the force was to show that confidence in the coorgs which their conduct on hearing of the destruction of Mangalore appeared to entitle them to and also to prevent the danger likely to arise from the ill-feeling which any appearance of could not fail to create in the minds of our friends, while it would at the same time encourage the disaffected above the ghauts This confidence had now been shown and as no important object would be gained by our obtaining possession of Bisley unless a force / and none could be spared for the purpose / were left to occupy it on receiving the letter in question I immediately requested the Officer commanding to return with the troops to Mercara as rapidly as possible as there was now no reason

with supplies enough for a couple of days consumption, and as there were no means of procuring any without the assistance of the Coorgs they had nothing more to do than to post themselves on the surrounding woods and cut off all supplies from Seeroor, in order to compel our troops to abandon the Fort — and meet them in their own jungles — for as the troops had not — at this moments left Bangalore it would have been impossible to hold out without provisions until relieved by them. To — attempt to lay in a store of grain at this moment was of course quite out of the question. It would be at once openly — declaring the feelings of distrust — and alarm, the consequence

land. Had not the slightest cause to doubt them, the success gained by any disaffected party above the Grande could at best be but very temporary, even supposing that they should succeed in obtaining possession of Ocana — surrounded from all sides, as that Town is, and not even affording a supply of water within range of muskets, with these Coongs in our favor, the mere return of the troops would be sufficient to cause its being immediately abandoned — But it was impossible to calculate what the consequences would be, if the Coongs disgusted at the little confidence placed in their repeated professions of attachment, and offers of assistance, and indignant at the idea of being left in subjection by the presence of a small Military force, should league with the insurgents and rise against us.

If Ocana was taken

conferring these superiority to give general offence to the Successful Coorg officers and possibly lead to a revulsion of feeling which would bring the whole country against us - indeed after the deration which the Coorgs had exhibited and had actually displayed since the beginning of the insurrection the mere circumstance of our maintaining a corps at Mercara, while they themselves were engaged in defending the frontier, could scarcely fail to cool their enthusiasm and give rise to disgust, the consequences of which would be infinitely more serious than any success which could possibly be gained by the insurgents - owing to the removal of the Troops from Mercara - for so long as the Coorgs who had come forward to assist in suppressing the insurrection, remained faithful &

force to dislodge them from it they would then be joined by all the ill disposed of the surrounding districts and it was to be feared that the defection would not be long reaching the adjoining naad and spreading from them to the whole of coorg. It became therefore of the highest importance to adopt measures for the security of the northern frontier

But what appeared to me 38 likely to prove a source of much greater danger than any attempts which the insurgents might make upon the upper country was the manifestation of any distrust in the coorgs. they were already regarded with suspicion and the increased vigilance and precautions which the present state of affairs would of course render it necessary to adopt for the security of the fort while occupied by the military could hardly fail in

professions were followed up by their sending me some hours afterwards the urgent above alluded to in which they pledged themselves to clear our Soolea of the rebels.

It appears from reports which were received on the following day that a large bodies of insurgents had assembled at the top of the Kirlee pass and the Pretender was supposed to be advancing with several thousand men in that direction, in order to make an attempt upon Coorg through Pattoomna, the people of which we were fully expecting would immediately rise in his favor on his making his appearance amongst them. The insurgents were in possession of the strong country on the north of the Barangy ground, by the inhabitants it would require nothing short of an overpowering force

now come forward to prove to our Government what the Coorgs really were — all they asked was that they might be allowed batta while they were engaged in the field and be permitted to leave at the middle of May to attend to their farms. — The Dewans also strongly recommended my revoking the order of the last year's Act to all Coorgs who should immediately join the army, observing that there were some ill disposed persons in the country, and that every means might now be adopted to ensure tranquillity above the Ghauts that no depredations could be filched upon the Zeddo road people, and emissaries amittarics were no doubt actively engaged in endeavouring to seduce them and the inhabitants of all parts of Coorg, and it was advisable to leave no immediate prospect of advantage to be gained by such a course of proceeding. I

abhorrence of the proceedings of the insurgents.
They knew perfectly well they said that
their success whatever might be, its effect
upon the surrounding districts could
occasion but very temporary inconvenience
to our government, and would soon
terminate in the destruction of every
man engaged in the rebellion. to use
their own words, that it was a fly
trying to chase an Elephant, for what
they asked, could a handful of men
take the New Orleans and Charleston do
against a Government which had dethrone
thousands well equipped army men when
led by the French. They regarded the
insurrection below as nothing more than
a plan concocted by the Frenchmen and
commers of New Orleans to effect the ruin
of the Coloreds and replunge their country
into fresh scenes of blood — They were
determined to resent the insult, and
no man that could be spared

of this disaster would be much less likely to produce evil consequences, if frankly communicated to them by myself than if a mysterious silence were maintained in regard to the state of affairs in Canara. I sent for the Dewan Ponnappah who had been left at Mercara and all the other most influential officers in camp and apprised them of the purport of the official communication which I had the night before received from Cannanore explaining to them that the 2nd had been broken up into detachments and that the Head Quarters at Mangalore consisted of not more than two or three hundred men who had had to contend against several thousand insurgents. They heard the report of this news with the most marked feelings of regret expressing the deepest sympathy at the fate of some of the European gentlemen at that station whom they had seen in Coorg and their utter

of the rebels - and it might be supposed that it would now require but a nod from these officers to confirm these reports, and then the scales against us but so far from showing any such disposition nothing that was done by the Coorgs during the insurrection - affords a more convincing proof of their fidelity to our Government or a stronger argument in of the imputations since cast upon them by the Canarese rebels, than does their conduct at this crisis. -

35. It was at this moment and on the very occasion of my communicating to them the purport of the disastrous tidings from Mangalore which had reached me from Coll Allan that I received from the Coorgs their urgent volunteering their services to assist in suppressing the insurrection below the ghauts

36 Concerning that the news of

supposed to have fallen into the hands of the rebels

Had the leading corp officers

34

ever countenanced the designs of the originators of this rebellion or had they entertained the slightest illwill towards our Government this was the moment when their feelings might be expected to manifest themselves openly. It was now in their power without committing themselves to throw the whole country into rebellion They had nothing to do but to declare their inability to oppose the advance of the insurgents, after the reverses which our own troops had suffered withdraw to their own homes or return quietly to their cara leaving those who had lost at stake to follow the bent of their own inclinations The success of the Pretender at Boston had already impressed many with the truth of the reports regarding the O Regan's escape from

perceptible effect. The Dewan and others of the principal Officers continued unremitting in their exertions exposing the absurdity of the Pretender's claims and promises and pointed out to their more ignorant countrymen their duty to our government and the certain ruin which would inevitably befall all those who should be weak enough to be misled by the example of the Umrsoolearo

Exaggerated rumours of the repulses of our troops from Pootoor had reached coorg through Umrsoolea, but had apparently given rise to no other feeling amongst the coorgs than one of surprise and it was while this report and those alluded to in the foregoing para were the topics of conversation in camp that we received the tidings of the success of the rebels at Mangalore the 2nd Regiment was said to have been completely cut up and Mangalore

In the meantime a very horrible scheme was put in practice in order to seduce the coorgs from their allegiance. Proclamations containing appeals to their character and national pride calling upon them to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to declare their independence and prove their loyalty to a descendant of their old dynasty promises of rewards immunity from all taxes a remission of the assessment for three years the abolition of the salt and tobacco monopolies in canara. Reports industriously circulated of the entire subversion of the British authority in India and of the presence of the Ex-Rajah in the camp of the insurgents and other similar means were adopted by the insurgents below in communication with their emissaries above the ghauts to spread the disaffection amongst the coorgs but without producing any

labouring under unjust suspicion. [illegible] new in connection would of course be ascribed to Coorg intrigues and aware themselves that such would be the case, their sensibility to slights, or to any doubts which might be shown of their fidelity be rendered doubly acute.

In order to avert the dangerous consequences which a feeling such as this could scarcely fail to produce at the present crisis it became of the very great importance to conciliate the Coorgs by pursuing a course which altho apparently somewhat hazardous would in reality be much less so than a more cautious one. This course was not only to show no distrust, but actually to prove to them by acts indicative of the most unbounded confidence that we placed entire reliance in their professions of attachment to our government.

Accordingly on its being

determined on the morning of the 3rd April to

543

send a detachment of the 36th to attack the rebels. I requested the Dewan Bopoo to accompany me with as many coorgs as could be collected at the short notice that was given him in order to assist our sepoys in seizing the insurgents who had posted themselves at the foot of the Talawar ghaut. The readiness with which this request was complied with – The behaviour of these coorgs on the following day and their subsequent conduct in restoring tranquillity above and below the ghauts, has already been fully brought to notice I shall therefore only observe that the instant it was known that a party of sepoys and coorgs had marched together to attack the insurgents the coorgs from all parts flocked to our camp and by the evening of the 8th upwards of a 1000 of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of the country had assembled in arms

upon a faithless treacherous people whom nothing could conciliate and who were only waiting a favourable opportunity of rising against us and declaring their independence

This feeling amongst our people naturally produced a corresponding estrangement on the part of the coorgs which showed itself by a jealous sensibility at the most trifle occurrences affecting their national character The slightest appearance of doubt was noticed with impatience and suspicion when openly shown was construed into premeditated insult It appeared to me indeed at one time during the progress of the investigation into collianas plot as if even a word or a look from myself betraying a want of confidence in the coorgs would have been sufficient to lead to the immediate resignation of every coorg holding office in the country not from any want of attachment to our Government but from that feeling of disgust which a high spirited people

[illegible] nature have, taken
foot of the Phauts and it was apprehended
that the defection might spread to Coorg if
the bodies of insurgents who had assembled
on the frontiers were allowed to remain
undisturbed, it was determined to proceed
immediately to attack them. an application was
accordingly made to the Officer commanding
Mercara for a party of troops for that purpose.

28 The preparations made at Mercara
in consequence of Lotchiminarain's report of the
5th December had done much to destroy the
confidence and mutual good feeling which had
for a long time previous existed between the
military classes at Mercara and the in-
habitants and the number of individuals
who were subsequently apprehended for
having been in correspondence with Cullianna
has served but to confirm the suspicions
which had been thus raised against the
Coorgs and increase this feeling of distrust
Instead of the character which they have
hitherto borne they were now looked

After the enforcement of the pretensions set up by Calliana who was well known to several persons at Mercara as a Jungum who had frequently visited Coorg it appeared so improbable that any other person should immediately after his apprehension make another attempt to impose upon the Coorgs by claiming a descent from Appaje Urs that these proclamations were at first regarded as an intrigue intended to injure the Dewan Lachminarain who was then under suspension and it was not until the 2nd of April when reports were received of the defections of the inhabitants of Chembu Peraje and of guards being posted at the foot of all the ghauts that any serious importance was attached to the circulation of these proclamations

The hostile attitude assumed by the insurgents on the 3rd left no further doubts as to a disturbance of a very

serious

the population of which was Shan-
mentioned entirely composed of Tooloowars
On receiving them the Parpattigar / a Tooloowar
immediately assembled the inhabitants
residing in his neighbourhood and after
explaining to them the Pretender's declaration
and orders, made arrangements for rising
they were apparently on the point of following
the example set by inhabitants of chemboo
paraje, when the measures adopted by the
Souhadar who immediately proceed to Shanu
naad with a body of coorgs, put a temporary
stop to the further progress of the defection
in that quarter. From Shanunad the
proclamations were sent to one of the
principal Tooloowars inhabitants of the
adjoining naad / Pazing naad / and being by
him taken to the Parpattigar / a coorg /
were instantly forwarded to me by express
this Parpattigar's report which reached
me on the night of the 31st March, was
the first notice which I received of the
insurrection

inhabitants of a part of the country Yeloosaveerashiway / the people of which never possessed any attachment to the Ex-Rajah or his predecessors but on the contrary like the inhabitants of Pootoor were always rather opposed to their rule.

25 The means first adopted to spread the disaffection in coorg after the outbreak of the insurrection was by the circulating of proclamations in which the Pretender declaring his right to the musnad called upon all loyal coorgs to join him in Arms at Bellarypett. The instant these proclamations reached the villages of Chembu Peroje at the foot of the ghauts the inhabitants / who are Sodowars rose in arms and headed by their district officers, Stanic Brahmins of Umr Soolea and near relatives of the Sewan Latchmi naroin proceeded in a body to join the insurgents at Bellarypett. The proclamations were then sent to Shavunad

family to be able to personify 550
character of one of those Princes. It is said that Hooli Kunda Nanjiah and another persons were first fixed upon for the purpose but the advanced age of one and the personal appearance of the other being considered objectionable, it was determined to send for Pootabaswapah a Jungam ryot of very mean extraction residing in the jungles of Yelvosavera Sheray who was known to the conspirators from his having formerly been a follower of Apparamp. This individual was accordingly brought by Hooli Kunda Nanjiah to Rama Gouda's house in Uni Soola and on his arrival there was for the first time, it would appear apprised of the plot which he was required to take.

24 It is a fact deserving of notice that this man Hooli Kunda Nanjiah, Lucka and Chenna Buswaiah/Apparampara's servants/ and a number of other persons concerned in these proceedings are all

outbreaks while the Dogra dy

feast which occurred on the 6th of April is mentioned by the Umrsoolea rebels as the time fixed for the commencement of the insurrection below the ghauts and its having broken out about eight days sooner is ascribed to the alarm created by the suspicious conduct of the Dewan Latchminardin's brother Ramapah who it was feared intended bringing the plot to the notice of the District authorities +

551

On callianas being seized

23 immediate steps were taken to seek out a person to supply his place, who the substitute

+ ~~ought~~ ~~might~~ might be was considered a matter of no importance - the only qualifications deemed necessary being that his age should in some degree correspond with that which would have been attained by a son of uppajee Urs, and that without being known to the coorgs or Umr Sooleans, he should possess sufficient knowledge of the country and history of the Halery family

supporting the authority of an
— and ready to join in — any desperate enterprise,
would have been prepared to rise — as soon
— as the plot was brought to maturity.

552

This plot as well as other different
21
other schemes which had been attempted
during the preceding two years to induce
the Government to withdraw its confidence
from the leading coorg officers having
completely failed, the only course left
the conspirators was to take a desperate
step by raising an insurrection — amongst the
half disaffected inhabitants at the foot
of the ghauts, and trust to chance for the
rebellion spreading to coorg, as soon as
the pretender's claims, as a son of Lingaje
urs should be openly recognized and supported
by the inhabitants of Nuncoorba and Postoor

The conspiracy appears to have
received but little information from Cullianna
apprehension — the Shivarathri feast which
took place in the early part of March is
stated in the depositions of the persons
by whom Cullianna was concealed in coorg
to have been the period originally fixed

of men having actually assembled on the frontier and by the evidence of a host of persons prepared to depose as to their participation in the plot should lead to these officers being thrown into prison or otherwise disgraced then little more would remain to be done to ensure entire success all confidence being withdrawn from the coorgs no other course would remain but to transfer the offices and power which they possessed to Lutchminarain's Tooloovar and Brahmin friends, that is to the very people who showed the example of defection on the outbreak of the insurrection Cattiana might ~~have~~ thus have carried on his intrigues in coorg without fear or chance of interruption while the coorgs themselves disgusted and indignant at the course pursued towards ~~them~~ their own officers who had heretofore been most zealous in

in organising the conspiracy [illegible] The [illegible]
all of them were followers of Appa ampara
on his first making his appearance in 1835
and they appear to have been actively engaged
ever since his apprehension in forwarding
the designs of that impostor not so much
with a view to his own elevation / as with
the hopes of subverting by means of his
supposed claims to the musnad the authority
of the British Government There is reason
to suppose that these individuals left
Mysore of the same time as Calliana Swamy and
proceeded direct to canara in order to prepare
the inhabitants for the approaching insurrection
while Calliana himself should make
his demonstration upon coorg or guided
by circumstances should either join them
in canara or prosecute his intrigues above
the ghauts If the accusation brought
against the Dewan Ponnappah at Mysore
and by Latchminarain against the Souhedar
Diddiah in coorg should meet with ready
attention ~~[illegible]~~ and belief and the suspicions thus
raised

ay down lives

~~gs~~ him, but — at the same time frankly confessed their inability to serve his cause — as the perfect content which prevailed through out the country precluded — all hopes of their being able to form a party in his favour — they dared not they told him broach a subject of this nature even to their nearest relatives — Their exertions were accordingly confined to keeping him concealed until a favourable opportunity occurred for sending him out of the country Cattiana was afterwards escorted by a guard of coorgs from Bytoor through the heart of coorg to Mercara without giving ~~rise to~~ to the slightest sensation in the country.

20. Hooli Kunda Nanjaiah — an inhabitant of Gerusavira Shime Beevanna Bunter Koombla Soolaiah — and Mummide Rayappa inhabitants of Ummy Soolea Bytoor or other parts of canara were

intrigue the to of wh

Devan Bonnappah and other coorg officers as a preliminary step necessary to the success of the real plot. There is not a syllable in all the evidence taken in the course of the enquiry which affords grounds for supposing the coorgs to have been in any way implicated in it, the only persons belonging to this country who were found to be so, were Lingayets inhabitants of Geddo naad or Gudday naad and Gungums or Brahmins residing in the neighbourhood of Hallery palace The fact of his having been concealed by coorgs in Ummath naad deserves, I think, very little consideration, their not having given him up after he had taken shelter with them, can only be ascribed to honourable motives. Indeed the depositions of these people afford almost as strong a proof as could be desired of the attachment of the coorgs to our government. They acknowledge that they professed the deepest feelings of devotion to Cattiana as a descendant of their Rajahs, and expressed

plot was in course of preparation - at Mysore makes it certainly appear much more as if the disgrace of the Dewan rather than that justice was the object held in view by their instigators

19 Having failed in this attempt another plan was immediately had recourse to - and this was to accuse the Dewan Ponnapah of treason - The means adopted to give an appearance of truth to this charge and at the same time to shake the confidence of government in the principal court officers were exposed by the evidence given by the different persons concerned in Callian's plot and as the proceedings of this adventurer are already before the commissioner, it is unnecessary that I should advert to them here, beyond observing that I see no reason for altering the opinion first formed regarding the demonstration made upon this country by Callian's party of Mysoreans nor of the report brought me by the Dewan Lakshmanarain on the 5th of December 1836 and viewing the whole of these proceedings as an

way, as a first step to secure
attempts to affect the ruin of this ob
accordingly form a very prominent feat
the plot

558

17 The first plan which appears to have been fixed upon for effecting this object was to instigate some Mutseddies who had been discharged for peculation to solicit a reconsideration of a case, in which there was cause to suppose that he with others was in some measures implicated and the reagitation of which it might be expected would induce him to resign his situation or if not would lead to exposures, which it would be impossible to pass over without some very severe mark of displeasure

18 It is probable that the individuals who solicited the reagitation of this affair may have been influenced by no other motive than that of seeking justice for themselves, but the encouragement and pecuniary assistance which it is proved by the depositions taken in Callianas case was afforded them by the

minute enquiry had
instituted by col Fraser with the
view of ascertaining whether there
any person in existence to be placed on the
musnad. Appavampara had nothing more
to do therefore but to come forward openly
to prove his claim — and justice would be
him

These sentiments expressed openly
on all occasions plainly proved to the conspirators
that so long as the Dewan retained the
confidence of government he would be
an insuperable bar to the execution of their
designs — Thwarted by him there would be
little chance of succeeding in imposing
on the credulity of the coorgs or of seducing
them from their allegiance by any other
means — His removal from office and
his disgrace as being the most likely
means of alienating the attachment
of the coorgs generally became therefore
nearer and
nearer

appeared to me to take
in seeking for witnesses to prove the utter
impossibility of their having made their escape
— and a number of individuals were produced
by him who deposed to their having been
attendance upon them in their last m
and having assisted to remove and
their bodies after death.

I have frequently heard him
15 speaking to the coorgs on the subject referring
them to the course pursued by Chennahamattah
on his flight from coorg — as an example of
what would no doubt have been done by
them had they escaped, pointing out the
extreme improbability of their assuming
the character of Sannasees when by mere
declaring themselves to the Resident of
Mysore protection and perhaps a pension
from our Government would have been
granted to them, adding to this that if the
claims of a Sannyasee were valid there
was no reason why he should not

there is not a syllable in that letter which throws any light on the proceedings of the conspirators in Tuticorin, not a word was said about the information which he had received regarding Manna Mundar, and the extent and nature of the conspiracy as mentioned in Manickpatchi's letter of the 29th January, and which information the Lutchmyah apparently assumed, was his intention to have communicated as they were towards that immediately on receipt of that letter by Lutchminarain as regards the steps alluded to to the Commissioner."

In regard to the observation that Lutchminarain remained silent through want of confidence I have already stated that he was fully aware that the mere disclosure of the plot had not been the cause of his disgrace. If he had really wished to bring it to notice there were many ways in which he might have done so, without exposing himself to the slightest danger. He might have solicited a private interview with me or might have sent another letter to the commissioner pointing out in distinct terms the nature of the danger and the causes which induced him to disobey his order or he might through his

[illegible] Mudhaiya [illegible]
[illegible] his house after the positive orders which had been
given him to send him to me, knowing, as he did, the
very peculiar [illegible] which had been represented both by
myself and Colonel Stack, to see Mullah before doing
and his coming to me afterwards with a false report.

As to what he says about the mis-
-representations of the other Dewans, it must be
clear that he never could really have supposed his
disgrace attributable to them, as he was suspended
from office on the evidence of his most intimate
friends, Jeeva and Nanoobhai Shankerpuk, and that
of Mullah, a man in his own employ.

Neither his purpose, nor that of
his party however, to make it appear that persons
were exposed to danger by affording information to the
Sirkar, and both he and his friends appear to have
taken particular pains in circulating the report of
such being the cause of his disgrace. A report of this
nature was calculated to facilitate the execution of the
designs of the conspirators in Cutch.

The Panchayat take no notice of the answer
what it was proposed to have given to the 3rd para

[illegible] made public he found the [illegible]
fatal to himself, and from these apprehensions he
says he sent word to his brother Rama Pak to report
the circumstances to the Siamese in the Penang Gillah
and then the Rama Pak find that he remained silent
through want of confidence.

Tek Hunnarrain has all along endeavoured
to make it appear as if he supposed that the sole cause
of his having been suspended from office was his
having disclosed a plot the existence of which he had
failed to prove, and he constantly alludes to his dis-
grace as having been occasioned by the misrepresentations
of his enemies, the other Devans. But Tek Hunnarrain
was fully aware that his suspension from office was
referrable to neither one nor the other of these causes.
I fully explained to him the grounds which
had given rise to the suspicions entertained of his
having wilfully deceived me, namely the fact of his
having taken no steps to ascertain the correctness of
the exaggerated report which he brought me on the
morning of the 5th December, and withholding the
information which was brought by Rama Pak first he had

of the treasonable correspondence which passed immediately afterwards between Soolia and Mangalore and other places give these words importance. It appearing as if he possessed information regarding Calliana's plot which rendered his immediate arrival at Mercara dangerous to Lakshminarain. I can find no other reason for Lakshminarain not wishing him to come immediately if he required his services. The letter terminates by referring Ramappah to for information on all other circumstances. These circumstances it may be inferred were Calliana's plot which had four days before been brought to notice.

His letter to the commissioner dated the 3rd February is alluded to by the Panchayatdars as a proof of his intention to bring the plot to notice and the members account for his having remained silent by remarking that he had been suspended for having made a report of a similar plot before and apprehended that if he should bring the Soolia plot to my notice his adherents who were with me would make it public and the Pretender might thereby escape and this would lead to serious consequences and further if the Pretender

(Uppajee) vs

365

- - - - - and that the coorgs of that part of the country had sworn allegiance to them and had made arrangements for attacking the Fort -

no doubt that his proceedings
countenanced by Rajah Vimmaj
Kootunich and a few other Chiefs residing
in Hallery naad, but he passed through
woods on the South of the Taranggy river
apparently produced no sensation among
the inhabitants at large, and it was not
until he reached Somwarpett that he
began to collect followers. The moment
he arrived there persons from all parts of
Yeddanaad, more especially the Singa Poles
others most under the influence of Gungamma
crowded to meet him and a number of the
inhabitants of that part of the country and
of Yeloosavira Shemay followed him as far
as Bettoor where he was apprehended.

(Beitoor in North Malabar)

Some months after this a
report was brought me by the Dewan Lakshmi
Narayana of very nearly the same nature as
that which he communicated to me on the
5th of December 1836. The purport of it
was that two horsemen supposed to be

5th of December 1836

Fort The man who brought the [illegible] ordered to be detained in the cherry until the following evening, but was allowed to escape. I have reason to believe by The Dewan Lotchminarain. It appeared on enquiry there was not the slightest foundation for the story and the impression was that it had been made out in order to shake our confidence in the coorg Dewans who were absent from Mercara at the time

13 Other reports were from time to time circulated regarding the existence of the sons of Appaji ras, but nothing was heard of Calliana's pretensions as being a brother of Aparampara until the exposure of his plot in December 1836

The Dewan Ponnapah has always shown a very great deal of anxiety in endeavouring to remove the opinion entertained in the country as to these

Ramapah's house and immediately after the supposed exposure of Caliana's plot by Lutchmanarain confide him the existence of a similar one about to take place in Cawara. But the same may be said of the conspirators having selected Soolea as the safest place for bringing the plot to maturity, if they entertained any doubts as to the nature of Lutchmi Narain's sentiments in regard to it. It will be seen by a number of the depositions that Ramapah was there known by the name of The Huttoor Rajah or Sone a title which no other person in Umrsoolea besides himself had dared to assume. This will serve to show the nature of the influence which his family possessed there and the utter impossibility of their being kept in ignorance of the plot. Such being the case, it is difficult to understand on what grounds the conspirators could have founded their hopes of succeeding in maturing their designs in Umrsoolea. If they had reason to suppose that Lutchmanarain and Ramapah entertained the sentiment of fidelity and attachment to

our Government which the Panchayet have paid their credit for.

569

Superintendent's Office
Coorg, on circuit 6th January, 1838.

(Signed) C. J. Le Hardy
Superintendent.

[illegible] in the morning [illegible]

[illegible] deceived me — [illegible] by his having altogether omitted in the morning to take any steps to ascertain what degree of credit was due to the exaggerated report which he brought me by his neglecting to question Mullah when he met him on his way home from the cutcherry in the evening by his withholding the information afforded by Harikar Jenkappah by his detaining Mullah until preparations had been completed to repel the expected attack and by his coming to me late of night with a report which on investigation proved to be a deliberate falsehood —